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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

By the arrival of the Ship BOMBAY, Captain Maitland, which left Madras on the 2nd of May, we have received Files of Papers from that Presidency up to the 1st instant inclusive, and hasten to lay before our readers the leading articles of late European News contained in each, many of which will excite considerable interest.

Madras Courier, April 27, 1822. —The DUKE OF LANCASTER has just arrived from Liverpool, which she left on the 26th of December. —*Passenger*: —Mr. M'Kenzie, Cadet.

This vessel spoke the ship LA BELLE ALLIANCE, off the Cape, bound for Madras, with thirty-three Passengers—she left the Downs on the 4th of January.

No Packets have been received by the LANCASTER, but we have been obliged, with the loan of a file of English Newspapers of a late date, from which we have gleaned some of the most interesting matter for a short Extra Paper.

The Ministerial and Household changes mentioned in our Extra of yesterday, have taken place, and the Marquis of WELLESLEY had sailed for Ireland accompanied by Mr. Goulbourn.

The London COURIER says, Mr. Canning will certainly come to India.

Some important changes have also taken place in the Board of Control. The Right Honourable Bragge Bathurst has resigned, and is succeeded by the Right Honourable Charles William Wynne as President of the Board, and Mr. Sturges Bourne has been succeeded by Mr. Freemantle.

The Affairs of Ireland continue in a deplorable state, and it has been found necessary to drain England of every disposable Soldier to put down the disturbances. To meet the emergency, three thousand of the Veteran Battalions have been ordered to be re-embodied.

The French Ministers have been left in a large Minority in the Chamber of Deputies, in consequence of which they resigned. Talleyrand is at the head of the new Ministry.

The Greek cause is prospering gloriously. The Turks are beaten wherever they meet the Greeks, either by Sea or Land.

Parliament has been further prorogued to the 5th of Feb.

Some of the most severe Storms ever remembered had taken place in every part of the United Kingdom.

Amongst the deaths we deeply regret to notice that of James Perry, Esq. the able and universally respected Editor of the MORNING CHRONICLE.

The CALEDONIA, from this Port, did not arrive in the Downs until the 9th of December.

The LADY KENNAWAY and several other vessels had sailed for Madras and Calcutta.

On the 7th ultimo, the LANCASTER spoke the H. C. S. DUKE OF YORK, in lat. 38 S. and long. 39 E. bound for Bombay, with the 4th Light Dragoons on board.

We must postpone until Tuesday any further notice of the new Budget of Intelligence.

Lord Hastings.—There is an odd story in circulation, of which we cannot vouch for the truth, but this is the substance of it:—it is said that Mr. Canning hesitated for a while before he rejected the Indian prize; and that during this period of indecision, the King, who expected nothing less than Mr. Canning's refusal, wrote a letter with his own hand to the Marquis of Hastings, stating to his Lordship the reasons for his recall. Among these, the most remarkable, (we write the tale with doubt, for we know not how such a circumstance could transpire)—among these reasons, however, the most pointed was the wish of the royal writer to possess near his person some faithful person in whom he could confide. His Majesty is said to have dwelt much on the painfulness of his present situation for the want of such a confidant. For our own parts, we believe that not only the King of England, but almost all other Kings that are, or have been, might make the same complaint. It is the curse of persons in their exalted station, as they have no equals near them, to want faithful, disinterested, honest friends; and the general truth of the proposition may have given occasion to this particular application. His Majesty's cares may be conjectured from reasoning and analogy; but how could his actual complaints, breathed only in a letter, and that subsequently destroyed, have become known with such exactness?—*Englishman*.

Turkey.—Letters from Constantinople mention that the army with which the Prince Royal of Persia has invaded the Turkish provinces, consists of 100,000 men. A severe engagement is said to have taken place in the vicinity of Bagdad. The Persians resident at Constantinople are said to have been imprisoned; but the inroad upon the Turkish provinces is supposed to have been commenced by the Prince Royal of Persia without the sanction of the Schah. The war with Persia had, however, created a very strong sensation in Constantinople, and the Turkish government was making great exertions to send reinforcements against the Persians.—The last letters from Smyrna say, that dissensions and massacres continue to desolate that unhappy city. What especially augments the fury of the Turks at Smyrna and the neighbourhood, is the news that different corps of Persian troops have entered the dominions of the Porte at the same time, by Bussorah, Mosul, and Kourdistan; that one of these corps has already passed the Euphrates, and that another is advancing to the Tigris; that Trebisond, Erzerum, and other places, are already in the hands of the Persians. These statements may, very likely, be exaggerated, since hitherto nothing had been heard of the armaments of Persia. However this may be, the accounts which have come to the Greek merchants, and which they receive, from their correspondents in the Morea, and also from Alexandria in Egypt, maintain that an alliance has been formed between Russia and Persia, according to which an army of the Schah is to advance to Asia Minor, and occupy the south coast of the Black Sea, while a Russian army is to proceed to Constantinople, along the west shores of that sea. The Persian army, which has passed the Euphrates, will enter Syria, &c.

Ionian Islands.—Letters of the 9th of November have arrived from Zante. By these we learn, that the Greeks entered Patras on the 3d of the same month. Part of the garrison, which consisted of about 2000 men, had retreated to the castle, where, it is was expected, they would be able to hold out a considerable time. The remainder of the troops, amounting to between 7 and 8000 men, with the Turkish Pasha, had proceeded to Lepanto.

and the Morea castle, as we stated a few days ago. A conspiracy, which appears to have had very extensive ramifications, has been fortunately detected at Zante. It embraced a general plan of insurrection, of which that island was to be the focus, but the vigilance of the British authorities discovered it, before it was ripe for execution. The murder of all the British is said to have been a part of the diabolical plan. Martial law has been proclaimed in the island of Zante, and five of the ringleaders have been executed. It is said that 40,000 muskets have been seized in the island.

Madras Government Gazette, April 27, 1832.—The Ship **DUKE OF LANCASTER**, Captain Davies, from Liverpool the 26th of December, arrived in the Roads this morning.—Passenger: Mr. A. McKennie, Cadet.

The **LANCASTER** spoke the **BELLE ALLIANCE**, East of the Cape, and kept company during several days—she left England the 4th of January, and may be hourly looked for.

The **GENERAL PALMER** and **CALEDONIA** arrived at Gravesend on the 11th of December.

The H. C. Ship **FAIRLIE** was at Deal on the 14th of December, outward bound.

The **MARQUESS OF WELLESLEY** was about to proceed to Ireland. His Lordship had been detained in London in consequence of an attack of the Gout.

The **DUKE OF LANCASTER** it appears has not brought Packets for Madras.

We have been obligingly favored with the loan of Papers, from the 12th to the 26th of December, from which we have given the following Extracts.

PRICE OF STOCKS, MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, AT ONE.

3 per Cent. Consols shut	5 per Cent. Navy shut.
3 per Cent. Reduced 76½	Exchequer Bills (£1000) 2 pm,
3½ per Cent.—	Long Annuities 19 5-16
4 per Cent. Consols 95½	Consols for Account 77½

Mr. Alexander Baring has purchased the noble mansion and domains of the Hon. Mr. Petre, in Norfolk, it is said, for 300,000*l.*—*Morning Paper.*

A letter from Malta of the 13th ultimo, says.—“The **ROCHFORD** will sail from hence on the 15th to bring Sir T. Maitland here, who has been detained in Corfu, by the late disorders in the islands.”

Lord Byron.—This Member of the Corps of Royal and Noble Authors, has recently written his “own Life,” which he has presented, as a mark of his friendship and esteem, to the first Lyric Poet of the age. Mr. Murray has purchased the MS. for 2000 guineas.—*Morning Paper.*

Plymouth, December 16.—Put back the **MEDINA**, Captain Mallison, from London for Bombay, after having been as far to the westward as long. S. & when she bore up, having experienced severe gales from W. to S. W. which caused the ship to labour and strain. She must be fresh caulked before she can proceed.

Vienna, Nov. 30.—It has been for some days reported here, that the **Emperors of Austria and Russia** will have an interview at **Warsaw**, when the Plenipotentiaries of the other great Powers will also assemble in order to deliberate on the affairs of Turkey.

Freemasonry.—It appears by the list of Lodges holden under the Grand Lodge of England, that 22 new Lodges have been added in the last 12 months. Of these 11 are in the Kingdom of Hanover, one at Frankfort, and one at Nuremberg; one in the Bay of Honduras, and two in the West Indies; three in England, two in Wales, and one Regimental Lodge.

The New Times, December 24.—Towards the close of the Stock Exchange on Saturday, a rumour prevailed that Government had received dispatches, of a very warlike tenor, from St. Petersburg. We rather believe that this report was unfounded; it however had the effect of producing a fall of ½ per Cent.

Consols for the opening having been in one part of the day as high as 78½, but leaving off at 77½ sellers. Certain it is, that the private letters from most parts of the Continent have, for some time past, been uniform in their prediction of hostilities; and it is highly probable that war will ere long be declared, if it has not been so already between Russia and the Porte. To what extent those hostilities may be carried, or how far they may be modified by the interference of these Powers, is a different question.

Brussels Papers have arrived to the 18th instant. An article from Leghorn repeats the rumour of Bagdad having fallen into the hands of the Persians, the Prince of Persia having, it is said, entered the place at the head of 10,000 cavalry. The latest advices from Constantinople are to the 10th ultimo. They state that the Divan was in daily consultation as to the answer to be given to the Russian ultimatum. On the 9th ultimo, between 3 and 4 p. m. Captain Farmaki, the comrade of Jordaki, who was brought prisoner to Constantinople with 24 Moldavians, was dragged to the quarter of the Franks in Pera, and there executed in the most cruel manner, amidst an innumerable multitude of fanatic Turks, as it were, under the eyes of the Foreign Ambassadors, on the cross-road between Pera and Galata. It was observed that the Porte had never before terrified the Franks by such a cruel spectacle, and it was asserted to be by the express command of the Sultan. It was reported that Chourschid Pasha had been dismissed. The Suliotes were in possession of Arta, and, assisted by the Albanians, blockaded Vonitza, and Preveza, the surrender of which was daily looked for. Candia is said to be in a state of general insurrection; the Turks remained in possession of only two fortresses. It is asserted, in advices from the Russian capital, that the Emperor Alexander was about to send an agent to the Persian Court on a special mission.

The Dublin Evening Post says—“We can now state, we believe, as a fact, that Mr. Plunkett does succeed the Attorney-General, and that he will only hold the place until the retirement of Lord Eldon, who, it is supposed, will resign the Great Seal of England, after the next Session of Parliament, when our countryman will be made Lord High Chancellor. It is said, that Mr. Saurin will succeed Lord Norbury in the Common Pleas.”

We are happy to inform our readers, that a most magnificent painting of his late Majesty, George the Third, painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, is now placed in the Town-hall. It is allowed to be the most striking likeness ever taken of the late monarch.

Ministerial Arrangements.—The Marquis of Buckingham is to be raised to the dignity of a Duke. Mr. Freemantle, we understand, is to succeed Mr. Sturges Bourne, at the Board of Control. There is not the least foundation for the confident statement in the **MORNING CHRONICLE**, that the Marquis of Londonderry is to be called to the House of Peers.—*Courier.*

Meeting of Parliament.—As the King will open the Parliament in person, the most extensive arrangements are making by the Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord Gwydr, for the Royal reception on his Majesty's first appearance before the Parliament after the coronation; and, contrary to what has taken place for some years past, they will be under his Lordship's sole control. The Lord Great Chamberlain, by virtue of his office, has the Government of the whole Palace of Westminster; the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, the Yeoman Usher, and door-keepers, being under his Lordship's command. From this control not having been heretofore strictly enforced, considerable confusion has, at times, arisen, in the admission of visitors to the old House of Lords, the Painted Chamber, and other places through which his Majesty has to pass. Various individuals had issued tickets, or had been instrumental in procuring the admission of spectators; but at the approaching opening of Parliament, none but the Lord Great Chamberlain's tickets will be suffered to gain an entrance for visitors. A ticket and seal are preparing for the express purpose, and the issue of tickets will be on the most liberal scale, as far as the same shall be consistent with the dignity and comfort of the proceedings on that day.—*Courier.*

Lord Talbot's Administration.—At this interesting moment, when the good Lord Talbot is about to depart from our shores, in all likelihood for ever—when his Excellency is about to close an administration that has contributed more than any other to still the angry political and religious passions which have so long distracted our unhappy country, when he is ceasing to bear a name, which has its charm upon minds alive to the influence of the social virtues, that of our fellow-citizens—when, let us say, he is on the point of completing a four years' residence among us, a large portion of human life, and the expenditure of which affords to him and to ourselves its varied retrospect—surely we should allow the natural and generous affections of the heart to have full play. A reciprocity of feeling, in leaving us, is no doubt felt by this amiable and illustrious Nobleman: but his and our countrymen's emotions, though they partake of pain, arise from a virtuous source; they are preferable to all the pleasures that can emanate from any other.

We have a debt of gratitude to discharge: and it should be now paid, when the motive cannot be mistaken. A few days, and Lord Talbot will cease, perhaps for ever, to distribute the favours of the Crown in Ireland. We should address him the expression of our mingled respect, gratitude, and sorrow; and the expression of these feelings should be commensurate with the population of the country. Lord Talbot "has been clear in his high office,"—his administration has been temperately firm, mild, and conciliatory—he has righted many, injured none, and is therefore entitled to the gratitude of all. He leaves our constitutional rights and liberties unimpaired in the hands of his successor; and to that successor he leaves his example for imitation. Lord Talbot has been one of the most popular, generally popular, Viceroys we have had in Ireland for upwards of a hundred years; yet his popularity has not been earned by the mean and meretricious workings which call forth the mere and transitory shout of the multitude. Popularity of this kind would be, from its very nature, unsteady and unreal. The popularity of Lord Talbot has a more sure and permanent foundation—he has earned it by a calm, yet steady, a dispassionate, yet zealous, application to the good of the country, and by an anxiety to consult the feelings, the wishes, and to effect the happiness, not of one portion of the people only, but of the whole community.—*Dublin Patriot.*

Cause of the Greeks.—The subscription of 10*l.* in aid of the Greeks, which we announced yesterday, was from JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn.

All those who have the national reputation at heart, and who have laboured to promote, and feel an interest in the benevolent and philanthropical objects which have been identified as it were with the glory of this country, and of which the success must depend so much on our preserving our hold on the esteem of mankind—cannot fail to rejoice at the opportunity that is about to be afforded for repelling the accusations, against the country, now so universally made on the Continent, and for which, it must be owned, the recent conduct of some of our functionaries has appeared to afford but too good a ground. For the part, for instance, we acted, in abolishing the slave trade ourselves, and in pressing the abolition on other countries, our neighbours on the other side of the Channel have uniformly been rather unwilling to allow us the credit to which we conceived ourselves entitled. Their disbelief in our disinterestedness has always been the great obstacle in the way of that hearty concurrence on their part, which is so essentially necessary to the accomplishment of the views of our philanthropists. The participation of the French at this day in the guilty traffic with the connivance of their Government is but too well proved by the records of our Admiralty Courts, at the Mauritius, and on the coast of Africa. Powerful representations have been again and again made by Government, and benevolent individuals in and out of Parliament have appealed to the humanity and generosity of the French nation without the desired success. The success of appeals to their humanity and generosity was, of course, dependent, in a great measure, on their favourable opinion of our own, which in time might have been effected; but at all events, if we could have convinced the rest of Europe of the

purity of our motives, the French must at length have been shamed out of their practices and their pretences.

On this result our Philanthropists were entitled to calculate, and nothing could have prevented it from taking place. The state of things, however, during the last year has been much changed. The French and other nations of the Continent place the conduct of our functionaries to the account of the people, and openly charge us with embracing a policy the most revolting to christian benevolence and humanity, with a view solely to the gratification of the most illiberal jealousies and the promotion of the most mercenary interests.

Let us hear what is said on this subject by a work just published in Paris, under the title of "Considerations on the present Crisis of the Ottoman Empire, the causes which have led to it, and the effects which must flow from it, by J. J. PARIS, late Chief Secretary of the Commission of Government in the Departments now forming the Septinsular Republic," &c. This writer, who lays claim to great knowledge of Turkey from a residence in it of upwards of ten years, embraces with warmth the cause of the Greeks, and exclaims with VOLNEY:

"What more noble ambition than of freeing numerous nations from the yoke of fanaticism and tyranny, recalling the arts and sciences to their native soil, and opening a new career to legislation, to commerce, to industry!"

He goes on to say—

"This generous ambition, we know, is of a very different nature from that which intoxicates the colossal oligarchy whose crafty policy, covering with the sacred veil of humanity the mercantile design of diminishing the competition of the colonies of other nations, for the equinoctial productions which Hindostan can supply with profusion, raises its voice only with so much force and pertinacity against the slavery of the Africans, because it calculates on the servitude of the Indians; but which has at length dropt this mask of philanthropy in running from Court to Court, to solicit aid in favour of a people who join to the trade in blacks the trade in and massacre of the whites.

"If the Cabinet of St. James's is really susceptible of commiseration for the variety of the human race distinguished from ours by the colour of the epidermis, let it prescribe to its representative in Turkey to employ the credit which it has acquired in the Divan, by seconding, contrary to its intention no doubt, the persecution of the adorers of the true God, in order to effect the prohibition of the introduction of slaves who are adorers of Fetiches. The prohibition which emanated from its Ambassador at Constantinople to receive on board of English ships the Greeks who sought to escape, at the very moment the GRAND SEIGNIOR issued orders to tolerate no longer the existence of a single Greek in the Morea and the Archipelago, countries of which the inhabitants are almost all of that nation, was a trait truly characteristic of the policy of England!

"But, above all, in trafficking in the impotent assistance which it does not blush to yield to the exterminators of the Greeks, to the propagators of the Pestilence, let not the British Government hope to deceive us as to the true motive of its strange conduct.

"This motive cannot be the fear of the aggrandisement of Russia. The Cabinet of St. James's knows too well the moderation—the generosity of the Sovereign of that Empire, to refuse to believe in the assurances which the sincere ALEXANDER has given, that no views of conquest should induce him to declare war against the Turks.

"Besides, if the British Government were only afraid of the ambitious projects of Russia, the most certain means of counteracting them would be, to propose to the principal Potentates of Europe, not to defend the enemy of the Christian name against that Power, but to support the Greeks and to aid them in founding one or more independent States. The English Cabinet could not reasonably suppose that the Sovereign whom it believed to have sufficient force to oppose the conquest of Turkey by the Russians, would not be sufficiently powerful to support the independence of the Greeks.

"Why, then, has this Cabinet, instead of adopting a project which would at once have been consistent with humanity, religion and honour, and with the most distrustful policy—a project which might have been executed so much the more easily, as it would have gratified the wishes of the Christian world, and Russia, even if insincere in her professions of disinterestedness, would not have dared to oppose it? Why did this Cabinet, from the commencement of the insurrection of the Greeks, show itself the zealous follower of Mahometanism and tyranny? Besides the horrible refusal to receive to on board English ships the Greeks proscribed *en masse*, who fled for an asylum to them from the fury of their assassins, what can we call the throwing provisions into the Turkish fortresses, in spite of the Greek navy which blockaded them, by that British navy which pretended that the cruising of a single vessel of war on a coast was enough to place all its ports in a state of blockade, but acts of partiality, not to say hostility, as were the protection and escort granted to Turkish vessels, and the unheard of prohibition, under the pain of death to the inhabitants of the Ionian Islands, to serve with the Greeks, &c.

"But we are wrong in saying that the English declared themselves against the Greeks from the commencement of the insurrection, for it is a matter of public notoriety, that several years ago, the Ambassador from the Court of London, at Constantinople, gave to the Divan the charitable and disinterested advice to destroy the Greek Navy. The Turks refused to follow this advice, because in destroying the Greek navy, they would have annihilated at the same time their own, of which almost all the sailors were Greeks."

Such are a few of the accusations which are exhibited against us in this production. There can be no question, but there is some foundation for many of them, though the truth is no doubt exaggerated.—There can be no question also, that Government have acted on a policy as injurious to the national reputation as unfavourable to its true interests. We hope, however, the error is by this time discovered, and that Government have now a just sense of the conduct which has been pursued by its agents, and a conviction of the impossibility of preventing Turkey from falling to Russia by any other means than the support of its indigenous population. At all events it becomes all those who have ever laid claim to any interest in the cause of religion and humanity, to endeavour to impress it with these views, and to testify themselves that we are strangers to the mean and revolting policy imputed to us.—If our philanthropists do not raise their voice on such an important occasion, and let their actions correspond with their speech, they will never afterwards be able to advocate with effect any great or disinterested measure. They will annihilate the effect of all the labours, all the toil which with so much benevolence they have bestowed in behalf of the poor unfriended African. They will contribute to shut the ears of the nations to the sound of the truths of the Gospel, which so much pains have been taken by them to convey to every quarter of the globe.—*Morning Chronicle*.

Paris, Dec. 15.—*The New French Ministry*.—The business of the day began by M. Bazire making a report relative to the election of M. Durand, whom the Committee had returned as duly elected. In the midst of a debate on this subject, a noise was heard in one of the lobbies, and immediately the State Messengers and Ushers made their appearance before the new Ministers, who were introduced in a body, and with the usual ceremony, Messrs. de Villele and Corbiere, in ministerial costume, entered first and took their seats; next came the Duke of Belluno, in the uniform of a Marshal of France; and Viscount Montmorency, in the dress of a Peer; M. de Peyronnet, in that of a Deputy, his Excellency not having yet assumed the robes of the Keeper of the Seals. The Marquis de Clermont Tonnerre was absent. This novelty interrupted the proceedings of the Chamber for some time. The discussion then continued; the result of which was the admission of M. Durand, the proposition for such admission being supported by the whole of the left side, a part of the centre, and a great number of the Deputies on the right. A part of the right opposed it. After some routine

business, the reporter at one of the Committees moved, that a Petition should be laid before the President of the Councils of Ministers. Upon which several voices on the right exclaimed, "Is there still a President of the Council?" To which several voices on the right replied—"No; there is no longer such a functionary."

The Censorship Abolished.—The Order of the Day in immediate succession was the Report of M. de Vaublanc, on the law project relative to the Censorship of the Journals. The Reporter had been in readiness from the beginning of the Sitting, and M. de St. Aulere and several Members of the left seemed already disposed to inscribe their names in support of the presumed conclusions of the Committee; but in the course of the debate, and after the arrival of the Ministers, it was spread about that the Report would not be made. This rumour had already gained credit, when the President announced that the Keeper of the Seals was about to speak.—(A great sensation in the Chamber, and then a profound silence.)

M. de Peyronnet, Keeper of the Seals, then spoke as follows:—"Gentlemen, the King having ordered us to prepare immediately a new law project as to the regulation (*la police*) of the journals, has also commanded us to lay before the Chamber the following Ordinance."—(An almost universal movement of satisfaction)

Royal Ordinance.—"Louis, &c.—The project of law relative to the continuation of the law of March 31, 1820, and July 26, 1821, is withdrawn.—Our Keeper of the Seals is entrusted with the execution of this Ordinance.

Dated Dec. 15, 1821. (Signed) LOUIS.

M. M. Demarsais, Meehin, &c.—"By whom is this Ordinance countersigned?"

M. de Peyronnet (as he was descending from the Tribune) answered coldly—"By the Keeper of the Seals."—(New signs of impatience.)—Several voices.—"Which?"—Voices on the Right.—"There are not two Keepers of the Seals."—Voices from the Centre.—"What! have you not read the *MONITEUR*?"

M. de Gerardin.—"This Keeper of the Seals surely has a name."—(Violent marks of disapprobation from the right and centre.)—In the midst of this confusion, M. de Peyronnet resumed his seat with an air of great indifference.

The President, after formally recognizing the Ordinance just presented, stated that he had received the following letter:—

"M. President.—Being called to the Ministry since our appointment to be Members of the Committee on the Budget, we think it our duty to request you to desire the Committees who chose us to proceed to a new election.

DE VILLELE AND CORBIERE."

M. de Gerardin.—"These gentlemen ought also to give in their resignation of their functions of Vice-Presidents of the Chamber."

The President then invited the first and fourth Committees to choose Members instead of M. M. Villele and Corbiere.—There being then no further business before the Chamber, it broke up without any day being fixed for the next meeting.

In the *MONITEUR* of the 16th inst. are several Royal Ordinances, by virtue of which the Count de Serre, the Marquis de Latour Maubourg, Count Simeon, and Baron Portal, are nominated Ministers of State, and Members of the Privy Council, Count Simeon, Baron Portal and M. Roy, also, "in testimony of their good and loyal services," are elevated to the Peerage. The Marquis de Latour Maubourg is appointed Governor of the Hotel des Invalids. Count Portalis and Baron Mounier, are called to the ordinary service of the Council of State, and attached to the Committee of Legislation; and M. Froc de la Boulaye, at his own solicitation, passes from the ordinary to the extraordinary service of the Council of State.

A private letter from Paris mentions it as probable that the Duke de Richelieu will return to Russia, and resume his station as Governor of Odessa.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Madras Papers.

Madras Courier, April 29, 1822.—Although we have kept the Press to the latest moment, we are unable to announce the arrival of the H. C. Ships THOMAS COUTTS and LA BELLE ALLIANCE—they were not in sight at sun set last evening; but they may be expected every hour, as the COUTTS was to meet with no detention at the Cape, and LA BELLE ALLIANCE was not to go in there. We had already published all the News that were received by the VENUS from the Balcarras, and were beginning to lament that the English Papers obtained from the latter were so few and unconnected in date as to afford little insight into the state of European affairs, when the Ship DUKE OF LANCASTER, of and from Liverpool, anchored in the Roads, and communicated an abundance of interesting news.—She supplied all deficiencies, and furnished us with various Journals of Europe, from the 20th of November to the 24th of December inclusive. The Extra COURIER of Saturday put our readers in possession of the most prominent heads of intelligence, and we now proceed to a further examination of the Budget.

From the extracts which have been already published, our readers will perceive that England enjoys the most perfect tranquillity, and that the poorer classes continue to benefit by a still further depression in the prices of all articles of domestic consumption. The difficulties of Farmers and landed proprietors increase in proportion, and accordingly the Provincial papers abound with notices of reductions of rent, and advertisements of a similar kind to those so humourously described by Cobbett in our Paper of last Tuesday. It is the opinion too of men best informed on the subject that Prices have not yet found their level, and that a still further depreciation must take place during the next two years. The near approach of the assembling of Parliament occasioned, as usual, various rumours in the Political circles of the measures intended to be proposed by Ministers for the relief of the Agricultural distresses of the Country. According to some, it has been forced upon Ministers by the "Country Gentlemen" to consent to propose a modified Corn Bill, and it is thought that no difficulty will be experienced in carrying it through Parliament. Meetings have been held of the chief Agriculturists in various parts of the country to consider of the best means of ensuring the success of this proposition.

A measure of less doubtful tendency is also spoken of in the best informed Political quarters as having been determined on by Government, viz. a reduction of the Interest on the National debt. Ministers are at length, it is asserted, convinced that it is impossible to carry on the affairs of the Nation without the occurrence of one of two things—the increase of the Revenue—or the immediate reduction of the Debt—the former it is manifestly impossible to effect to any considerable extent, and Ministers have therefore at last decided to endeavour to prevail upon Parliament to sanction the reduction of the Interest paid to the Fund-holders. We know that this proposal is one that will be very unpopular, and will probably endanger the places of the men now in power: but we think it will be generally conceded by all disinterested persons that they will deserve the applause of the Nation for the endeavour to rescue it from imminent danger. Some measure of this kind, we are persuaded, must take place, or something much worse will assuredly happen. On this interesting subject we have much to publish hereafter, but we must not dwell longer upon it in this place or we shall exclude the notice of other important matters.

An inquiry into the State of the Country is to be the first business of Parliament.

The accounts from Ireland continue to exhibit a deplorable picture of outrage, rebellion, and distress. Up to the latest moment of our despatches the Papers teem with descriptions of the most wanton and atrocious crimes. The disturbed Counties are inundated with Troops, and the Country is scoured in all directions, but still there are no symptoms of returning tranquillity. The proceedings of the misguided Peasantry forcibly remind us of the state of affairs just antecedent to the rebellion—and there is a system and method in their outrages which plainly shew they have

able and powerful directors. In the day time the Peasantry are employed in their ordinary occupations—the Soldiery everywhere are treated with the greatest consideration—and an ordinary spectator would suppose that all was peace and quiet in the land. In the night, however, every thing is changed; the Cabins are every where deserted, and nocturnal bands of deluded men traverse the Country in search of Arms and Ammunition, carrying conflagration, destruction, and death, wherever they meet resistance.

The Ministerial Press represent that this is merely a War of the Peasantry against Rents and Tythes, and that there are no symptoms of disaffection to the Government. It is almost idle to answer such stuff, for though it is most true that Political matters in the abstract are little thought of by the Rebels, it is unquestionably against the whole system that the War is waged. Even the LONDON COURIER admits the causes of the outrages which have been lately committed are the same as have created disturbances of a similar nature in the Sister Kingdom for centuries past. They are the same in fact as those which produced the Rebellion. They are well described by a Contemporary as constituting a state malady, of a dreadful and complex nature. They are, "contempt for the laws and the rights of property, hatred for the established religion, utter estrangement from the classes of the community, habitual violence, and oftentimes insupportable oppression." And all these dreadful results have been occasioned, there can be no doubt, by a system of misrule which has alienated the affections of the Irish. The English have encamped on Ireland: they have occupied her and held her by force, they have never identified themselves with her—they have never incorporated her with the British empire. This is the fundamental vice in the system which has from time to time produced scenes of murder, outrage, and ferocity, that certainly do not belong to a civilized age. It is a melancholy fact, but it is one which forces itself on our reflection that "while the whole European world has advanced in the arts of peace and in the enjoyments of cultivated society, it is a truth as melancholy as it is disgraceful that the great bulk of indigenous population through the South and central parts of Ireland has stood for centuries unchanged and motionless." It is a sufficient excuse for Ireland in reply to this charges to say that a bad Government will always create a lawless People. As is observed by the LONDON COURIER, the picture which Spencer drew of the Irish in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, is a faithful resemblance of present times in many of its worst features. There is no pause in the work of murder; every hour affords fresh proofs of the savage and heartless barbarities committed by the incendiaries who have been so long in arms against all lawful authority.

Amongst the Murders which are daily recorded in the Dublin Papers, we regret to observe those of Major Collis, Captain Waters and several other Officers. The Mails and Centinels in various parts of the country have been attacked with success, and all the proceedings of the rebels shew that their Captains "Rock" and "Star Light" possess the means of gaining the best information. The accounts of the murder of the Sheas are the most melancholy and heart-rending we ever remember to have read. No less than eighteen persons, men, women, and children, were either shot or perished in the conflagration. The proclamations offering a reward for the discovery of the perpetrators of this most horrid atrocity were all torn down the instant they were posted, and though several hundred persons are supposed to have participated in it, no clue to a discovery had been obtained. That it may not be supposed we exaggerate in our description of these frightful proceedings we will here publish a letter which was written by one of the Jury on the Coroner's Inquests held on the Sheas.

"I was one of the Inquest Jury, and such a horrible sight I never witnessed! On the evening of Saturday, poor Edmund Shea dispossessed some under tenants for non-payment of rent, and on the Monday night following, the deed was perpetrated which consigned eighteen (not seventeen) victims, to the most frightful death. His dwelling was burned to the ground, and every soul it contained perished! The wife of Shea was on the point of being delivered; of six of his Children, the eldest was

about twelve years of age,—three of the family of Mullally, and all the female servants and labourers, the whole amounting to 18 persons, were consumed to ashes!—Not one of the inmates escaped to tell the mournful tale, or to describe the horror and agonies of the parent, the child, the brother, or the friend—while all crowded together, pursued by the devouring flame! The bones of the sufferers were burned, in some cases, nearly to a cinder—and it was with difficulty that some distinguishing mark could be found to know the adult from the child! No pen could describe the sight that presented itself on entering the yard where the remains of the unfortunate family were placed, beside each other, to be viewed by the heart-sickened Jury, and the distracted friends of the murdered group. It subdued the very manhood of our nature, and some wept like children, while others turned away, disordered in their frame. The mother, while consuming in the blazing element, had still the predominant maternal tenderness, and the heroism, to place one of her expiring infants two years old, in a pail of water for temporary relief from torture! Why, such an incident makes poor all former instances of female virtue; and I could only wish that the incendiaries had been witnesses of this one figure in the frightful picture; for even their savage nature could not have withstood such a scene—it would have been a greater source of punishment to them than all the terrors of the wheel or gibbet."

Another striking proof of the general consternation which is rapidly spreading through the country is the difficulty experienced in compelling the attendance of Grand Jurors; and this is the more remarkable in a country proverbial for its display of high respect for the Courts of Justice.

This it must be confessed is a deplorable picture of the affairs of Ireland, but the greatest hopes are justly entertained from the well known talents of the new Viceroy. Much good may unquestionably be expected to be effected by the wisdom of the new Government, but we must look to more remote causes, for any permanent amelioration of the distresses of Ireland. The Marquis of Wellesley is the first Irishman who has been placed at the head of the Government of Ireland for a century and a half; the last Irish Lord Lieutenant having been the Duke of Ormond.

When the 3d Foot Guards arrived in Ireland, the Military force amounted to 20,000 Regulars! besides which the yeomanry are placed on permanent duty in the disturbed districts. As we have before stated the tumults in that country have compelled Ministers to re-embolden 3000 of the Veteran Battalions, and this is invariably the unfortunate consequence of popular commotions; they put arms into the hands of Government, and supply them with an excuse for entailing heavy expences on the country.

In our report of Ministerial changes we omitted to notice that Mr. Wilmot, succeeds Mr. Goulbourn, in the Colonial department. Dr. Phillimore succeeds Sir George Warrender at the Admiralty. Mr. Clive retires from the Home Department with Lord Sidmouth, and is succeeded by Mr. Dawson, the brother-in-law of the Right Honorable R. Peel. The interest of Ministers will be considerably strengthened by the accession of the Wellesley party, but we cannot help wishing that the changes had been more general.

The Marquis of Buckingham is to be immediately raised to the dignity of a Duke.

The rumour is again revived that Mr. Plunkett will be the next Lord Chancellor of England, and that Lord Eldon will resign the great Seal after the present Session of Parliament.

It is said that Lord Norbury is also about to retire from the Irish Bench, and that he will be succeeded by Mr. Saurin.

That indecent and malignant libeller, Mr. Blacow, had been sentenced to be imprisoned six months, and to pay a fine of £100.

The Editor, Printer, and Proprietors of the "JOHN BULL" have severally received heavy sentences of fine and imprisonment for their infamous libel on Lady Mary Wrottesley—the foul nature of which our readers will remember.

The new Earl of Huntingdon has been appointed Governor of the Island of Dominica.

The new Novel entitled "the Pirate" by the Author of "Waverly" &c. &c. was published on the 24th of December. Report speaks highly of the new Work.

The Ships "MARY" "LADY KENNAWAY" and "LA BELLE ALLIANCE" we observe, were in the Downs on the 4th of December waiting for a wind, so that they must have experienced a long and stormy delay.

H. M. Ships TEES and LIFFEY had not sailed from Spithead.

In regard to Foreign Affairs, we have not left ourselves room to say much. They exhibit more variety, and afford more matter for the speculations of the Politician than at any former period since the establishment of Peace. The disputes between Turkey and Russia have at length reached that crisis, when a final determination must be formed immediately. We think there can be little doubt that War is the alternative. The Russian Troops are every where in motion, and every thing indicates that the Ottoman Empire is at the crisis of its fate. Beset by the Greeks on one side, and the Persians on the other, and menaced by an overwhelming force from Russia at the same time, Turkey cannot long hold out—She must either comply unconditionally with the demands of Russia, or Constantinople must immediately fall into the hands of her enemies. On the side of Persia too the fears of the Divan are great. An army of 100,000 Persians has invaded Armenia, and occupied the Capital without resistance. They will not we apprehend find much greater difficulty in occupying the whole of the Asiatic dominions of the Turks, as all their garrisons have been called into Europe. The London COURIER observes upon the folly of the Persians joining in this attack upon Turkey, when according to every motive of policy they ought to have assisted the Turks to the last extremity against their joint natural enemy—Russia. It is indeed a strange thing to see the disciples of Mahomet fighting against followers of the same faith in the support of a Christian Power, who from circumstance and situation is the natural enemy of both.

The sentiments of the different European Courts vary much in their views of this interesting struggle. The Cabinets of England, France, and Austria, are understood to have protested against the aggrandising designs of Russia, and to have promised the Turks support. But the sentiments of the majority of the two Chambers and of the People of France do not coincide with the King and his government on this subject, and it is to this that the downfall of the late Ministry is attributed. Some important conclusions on this head may be drawn from the address of the Deputies to the King, published in our Extra of Friday. The present period is evidently big with events that may involve the whole of Europe in another interminable War.

The unsettled state of affairs at the European Courts made a sensible impression on the English, French, and Russian Funds about the middle of December. The prices gave away materially in the end, though there were considerable fluctuations. The change of Ministers in France however had a favorable effect in restoring confidence. The late Ministry has done little towards the restoration of prosperity or respectability to France, and we hail with pleasing anticipations the coming in of the Liberals. The first measure of the new Ministers was the abolition of the Censorship of the Press. This augurs well of their future Government. The disagreement between the King and the Chambers appears very serious.

The affairs of Spain are in a very unsettled state, and if the Parisian Journals are to be believed, that unfortunate Kingdom is on the eve of a new convulsion. The Governors appointed by the King for Cadiz and Seville had been rejected by the Inhabitants, and threatened with death if they offered to take charge of their Government. Portugal is much in the same state, and there is much to be done in both Countries before internal prosperity and tranquillity can be restored.

A Dublin Paper mentions that a demand has been made by the Emperor of Russia to the Allied Sovereigns to remove Ber-

madotte from his Throne. The Emperor is supported in his views, it is said, by the King of France, and opposed by England and Austria.

A new Congress of Sovereigns it is asserted will assemble in the Spring.

The state of the Ionian Isles is as little satisfactory as that of Ireland.

Edinburgh Papers inform us that the action of Mr. Gibson against the Lord Advocate and the other Gentlemen who subscribed the Bond for defraying the charges of publishing the Edinburgh Paper called the BEACON, has been found relevant by the Lord Ordinary and remitted to a Jury

In this *precis* we are aware that much interesting matter has been omitted, and we must refer to our extracts for the details of occurrence.

We have met with many Army Promotions in the London Papers, which we have published—when our own packets arrive we will give our Military readers any further information they may contain.

The COUTTS conveys the head Quarters of the 54th Regiment from the Cape, and the DAVID SCOTT brings on the remainder.

The destination of the H. C. S. LONDON has been changed, and she was to be despatched for this Port on the 14th of March.

Amongst the Ships expected here next month are the GOLCONDA, and GENERAL PALMER. The latter will probably bring us news of the Meeting of Parliament.

The homeward bound Ship HINDOSTAN, is expected to sail about Monday next.

Turkey.—The Paris papers to the 19th ult. are filled with details of important successes obtained by the Greeks, in different quarters, over their brave but ferocious oppressors. Several versions are given of the capture of Tripolizza, but they all agree in stating, that, although taken by surprise, the Turks fought with the most undaunted resolution, and when reduced to the possession of a few houses, and those houses set on fire by the conquerors, still refused to surrender, and only ceased to fight when they ceased to live. It is melancholy to see such heroism displayed in a cause which casts a stain upon its brilliancy. Repelled with great slaughter in a fourth attack which they made on the position of Cassandra, the Turks were pursued as far as Salonica, and are represented to have experienced a great defeat in the vicinity of Arta. Their loss in this action is estimated at 10,000 men, and that it was very considerable, seems placed beyond all doubt, by the fact of their having fallen back as far as Larissa, in Thessaly. They are also stated to have been severely handled at sea in several actions, in one of which seven of their ships were sunk, and one taken. The rest, to the amount of forty, took refuge in Zante in a crippled condition, and, it is added, that considering this as a violation of that neutrality which Sir Thomas Maitland had ordered should be observed, even in prayer, the islanders had obliged the English authorities to send off these vessels, which could scarcely avoid falling into the hands of the triumphant Greeks. These papers also contain some details of the occupation and destruction of Athens by a Turkish force. On the arrival of the Musselmén before that city, the inhabitants are said to have taken to flight. Only five hundred men barricaded themselves in the houses, and fired upon the invaders, who fought their way valiantly through the streets. Flames on a sudden issued from the houses, but it could not be correctly ascertained by which party the fire had been kindled. The account then says, "the lower town is almost consumed. The Turks occupied the citadel before the insurrection, so the monuments in it have not been destroyed. The Temple of Theseus has not suffered any damage; but the Turkish College, the mosques, and the Temple of the Winds, have been more or less injured. It is reported, that the house of M. Favel is totally destroyed, which will be a grievous loss to the arts, as that gentleman had in his possession invaluable archaeological treasures, the fruits of many years' indefatigable labour in collecting antiquities."

A Flanders mail arrived on Saturday, with Brussels papers to the 20th ultimo. They contain further accounts from Trieste of the rumoured naval action between the Greeks and Turks. It is said to have taken place on the 16th Oct. off Navarine. According to some of the reports, 21 Turkish vessels were taken, and 12 burnt; whilst others state, that a Turkish frigate was burnt that 12 transports taken, and that the rest of the Turkish squadron fled to Zante, where they arrived on the 21st, pursued by the Greeks. The rumour is repeated of the people of Zante having taken part with the latter, and it is added, that, in a conflict with the English garrison, they had 17 killed. Notwithstanding the difference of dates, we suspect that this affair at Zante will prove to be the same with that which was stated in letters, received, a fortnight since, from Corfu, to have occurred on the 13th, when a Turkish brig was chased on shore at that island by 18 Idriot vessels.—*Englishman.*

The following are Extracts from the JOHN BULL of Papers brought by the BACCARRAS.

We have looked over the JOHN BULLS from 2d to the 23d of December, but find very little *News* in them of much importance, beyond what we gave yesterday. We have copied from them, however, a variety of miscellaneous articles which must be new to our readers, as we have not heard of any other Papers in Town so late as the 23d of December. The changes in the administration are only partially mentioned, in the JOHN BULL of the 16th, as the sheet that probably contained them was mislaid on board the BACCARRAS. The new administration however in France seems to have been considered of more importance in many respects, as on their conduct the peace of Europe would probably depend. They have already abolished the censorship, and this leads the liberales to conclude they will attempt many other things, besides emancipating Greece and Italy. The censorship was abolished on the 15th December, after a great deal of warm discussion. A Petition had been presented to the Chamber of Deputies on the 9th of the month, praying for a law, without having recourse to a censorship, which would regulate the Press. Some of the Members on this occasion inveighed strongly against Ministers, whom they charged with having calumniated the chamber before the monarch—with hating the Royalists, and with endeavouring to detach the throne from its national defenders.—The keeper of the seals the only minister present, replied. The Minister intrenched himself behind the King's confidence, against the want of confidence on the part of the Chamber, and plainly intimated that, while he possessed the one, the loss of the other should not drive him from his post. An animated debate succeeded on the question of refusing the two projects of Law on the Press; to a special Commission. The article on this subject will be found along with the names of the new Ministers. Letters from St. Petersburg of the 13th November, state that very considerable contrasts for supply of the Russian Russian army had been entered into by Government. All the soldiers of the Corps of occupation had been newly clothed. The Emperor, would not it is said, forego in the least the conditions contained in the *ultimatum*.

Precis.—Accounts from the North and East of Europe, continue to mention the invasion of Asiatic Turkey, by the Persians, and the continuance of the Russian Army in a hostile position.

Constantinople, October 25.—You will be very much surprised to hear, that in addition to the many difficulties this Government has to encounter, it has declared war against Persia. It is unnecessary for me to mention from what quarter the blow must have come. We have no doubt whatever that the war with Persia, is brought about through the mediation of Russia.

Oct. The uncertainty with respect to Russia continues, and the embarrassment of the Divan is increased by the news, which was received on the 19th of October, that the Hereditary Prince of Persia had entered Armenia, near Kars, at the head of 100,000 men, and that he has already occupied Erzerum, the capital of that Province.

An Article from Augsburg, on the authority of letters from Constantinople, dated November 2, states, "that the Grand Seigneur had caused all Persians found in his capital to be imprisoned."

Voyage of Discovery.—Accounts have been received at Plymouth from his Majesty's brig BATHURST, Captain King, employed in examining the unexplored coast of Australasia, dated off Goulburn Island, on the North coast of New Holland, the 6th July last. At the date of the letter they had been out six weeks from Port Jackson, three weeks therefore they had been sailing among Coral reefs of frightful appearance, and were obliged to anchor every night, wherever they could find shelter, not daring to proceed after sunset, having had many narrow escapes even in the day-light, but were at the period before mentioned entirely clear of that dreadful coast. They lost their two anchors and cables under Charing-Cross Island, 11 P. M. on the 30th June.

A marble Statue of Sir Joseph Banks is to be erected in the British Museum, and upwards of £ 2000 is subscribed towards it.

The noted Joseph Lancaster has established a Paper in Baltimore, which he calls "The Friend of Man," to be published monthly, at three Dollars for thirteen numbers.

On Thursday, was the day appointed for holding the London adjourned Sessions, but there being only three Aldermen present, while four are required, the Court, after waiting for two hours, was compelled to adjourn till the 8th of January.

The passports made for France in the present year, do not amount to one half of those granted last year. The fear that the Spanish fever might cross the Pyrenees has prevented the usual flow of valetudinarians from visiting the South of France.

Two melancholy Shipwrecks occurred at Eastbourne on Tuesday morning last, (the 21st Dec.) About four hours before day break, a French Trading Vessel was driven on shore by the violence of a tremendous gale, under part of the high cliff near Beachy Head. Her name proved to be LA JEUNE FANI, of Vanves, bound to Dunkirk, with a cargo of Salt. The Captain, whose name was Silvestre, and his son, a lad only eleven years old, were drowned. The Survivors were thrown on shore at a spot between Birling Gap, where, for four miles, the cliff presents a walk of Chalk perfectly perpendicular, without road or path, or any other means of ascent, varying in height from four hundred to eight hundred feet. They clambered to the top of the ascent in this situation, chilled with wet and cold, a wide roaring Ocean in front and an insurmountable precipice behind, these four miserable mariners sat huddled and aghast upon their precarious perch, for more than five hours; until the ocean slowly receded, and they were discovered by the centinels of the Coast of Blockade service. By these active and humane fellows, the poor Frenchmen, were immediately conveyed to the watch-house at Birlin Gap, placed by a rousing fire, clad in the English Seamen's dry apparel, and fed from the platters of their former enemies.

Paris, December 17.—M. de Clermont Tonnerre was yesterday admitted to take the oaths before his Majesty in his quality of Ministers of Marine.

Saturday, at, noon, MM. the Duke de Richelieu, Ex-President of the Council; Roy, Ex-Minister of Finance; Portal, Ex-minister of the Marine; and Pasquier, Ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, were received by the King. Baron Mounier, Director-General of the Police Department, resigned his functions on the same day that Count Simeon, Minister of the Interior, vacated his office.—Couriers extraordinary have been dispatched to our Ambassadors at all the Courts of Europe to acquaint them of the formation of the new Ministry.

Bayonne, Dec. 7.—A number of families have passed through this place on their way to France, whither they have fled in consequence of the disturbed state of the interior of Spain. They report that the greatest discontents and disorganization prevail in Arragon and Catalonia, that no persons of property are safe there, unless they embrace the popular cause; that open rebellion has been declared in many situations; and that there is a

complete system of correspondence among the disaffected from one end of the kingdom to the other.

December 8.—On the 27th ult. Mina assessed a heavy contribution on the middle classes of Galicia, and especially upon the nobility and clergy, for the subsistence of his troops, and this measure has met with general approbation at Corunna. At the same time he has nominated a Provisional Junta of Government, which has declared all the ports of Galicia free to foreign vessels, upon payment of a very moderate duty. He has also diminished the direct contribution.

A letter from Frankfort dated December 10, says—

"A person of distinction in this city has received a letter of recent date from Frankfort, which confirms the report that Lord Strangford has no longer the same influence with the Divan, and that he has now very seldom conferences with the Grand Vizier."

It is said, under the head of Weimar, that letters have been received there from Petersburg, which mention that Baron Stroganoff was to be introduced immediately into the Ministry, and that the greatest activity prevailed in the War Department.

The Greeks on taking Tripolizza, finding the Turks had murdered seven Bishops detained as hostages, are said to have massacred 8000 Turks, besides 13,000 others of all ages and both sexes.

Madrid, December 6.—Yesterday at half past three in the afternoon, their Majesties and their Royal Highnesses returned to his capital. The garrison and local militia formed a double line for the passage of the august family; who made their entry amidst the acclamations of an immense multitude, who evinced their attachment by the most ardent demonstrations of Joy.

This morning the Ministers went a second time to the King to offer their resignations. His Majesty refused to accept them. The Ministers withdrew with their *port-feuilles*, and it is announced, that in the Sitting of the Cortes tomorrow, will be made the report so eagerly expected, on the critical situation of Spain, on the means of remedy, and on the measures which Ministers have already adopted.

Very scandalous scenes have taken place at Pampeluna; the garrison and militia of that place have outraged Royal dignity in the most disgraceful manner. A sort of procession took place; the band played the air, "Tragala," and a pig was led with the bust of the King on his back.

Galicia is entirely in the power of Mina, where he levies contributions. Arragon also appears in a state of insurrection. It appears to be affirmed, that ere the end of the month Madrid will be invaded by Riego and Mina. Their projects, which their partisans do not conceal, are to expel the Bourbon Family, and to form a Federative Republic.

A Letter from Constantinople, of the 10th November, states, that the Austrian Ambassador there had received an important dispatch from Prince Metternich, which induced him to demand a conference with the Reis Effendi; but this interview had not taken place, in consequence of the change of the Ottoman Minister.

Barcelona, Dec. 6.—Several incendiary pamphlets, in which insurrection is openly advocated, have been distributed in profusion; the Captain-General has, rather clandestinely, introduced 300 soldiers and warlike stores into the Citadel, in which the Commandant of Barcelona has shut himself up. As soon as this event was known, the militia caused a general muster to be sounded, and spontaneously assembled to the number of 400, shouting "Death to the Serviles."—An attempt was made to surprise Mont-Jouy; but this failed.—The populace are very vehement, and openly avow their intention of repulsing the authorities, should they present themselves to re-enter Barcelona.—The election of the Regidors at Sarria gave rise to violent commotions. The President of the Assembly was ill-treated, and struck; a conflict with knives took place, in which many were wounded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Affairs of Piedmont.

A pamphlet has just been published at Paris, of which we have received a copy, entitled "*De la Revolution Piemontaise.*" It is from the pen of the Count Santa Rosa, who was Minister in Piedmont during the late Revolution. This work is of the highest value, on account of the light it throws on the causes as well as the progress of the late events, and forms a beautiful commentary on the treaty lately made public, by which Austria, Russia, and Prussia guarantee the misgovernment of the Sardinian States. In the case of the Piedmontese, as of all other Revolutions, a set of writers in this and in other countries tell the world that the desire of change arose simply from the restlessness of Jacobinism and from that desire of mankind to go from good to bad, which the organ of the Bridge street Society establishes as the basis of his political philosophy. In looking closely at the picture of the state of Piedmont, as it is presented in this able and temperate work, we find, that in this case, as in most others, the crisis which threatened and which, but for the interference of the combined enemies of mankind, would have destroyed a despotic Government, was produced by an accumulation of vice and weakness.—The mismanagement of the affairs of Piedmont since the restoration of the King of Sardinia, in 1814, had been of the most atrocious kind; and it will only be necessary to give a sketch of a few branches of the Administration, to show that the late Revolution is only to be blamed on account of its want of success.

On the restoration of Charles Emmanuel, in 1814, an attempt was made to bring Piedmont back to the state in which it had been 50 years before. "The salutary and protecting institutions which originated with the Constituent Assembly, and which had been respected by the enlightened despotism of Napoleon Bonaparte, disappeared." But according to the practice of the restorers of "the good old times," every thing bad in the new institution was preserved. The old barriers against despotism, imperfect as they were, had been of some use. They had given place to a better system; but when the better system was destroyed, the old barriers were not re-erected. Under the old government there had been independent corporations, some privileged cities and provinces, great economy in the administration, and consequently very moderate taxation. The police was every where entirely in the hands of the magistrates, there being nothing of the system of ministerial or haute police. After the restoration of Victor Emmanuel not one of these mitigations of the old despotism was re-established. A body of soldiers, under the name of Royal Carbineers, were invested with inquisitorial powers, and afterwards a Ministry of Police with its inspectors, sub-inspectors, and commissaries, was established, and the Syndics of the Corporations appointed by the Crown, were subject to all the caprices of the central power.—Every police officer might arbitrarily order arrest, and the victims were frequently punished, under royal orders, without trial; and to crown all, the expences of the Government multiplied in a frightful degree.

But the trait in the system of Government which in this country will be thought most extraordinary, and which was, in reality, the most insupportable, was the little respect paid to the rights of property. Debtors were protected by the direct interference of the royal prerogative, and were consequently enabled to dictate terms to their creditors. This species of protection was called delegation, and was granted, of course, most frequently to the Noblesse; but every one who had a friend or patron at Court, might accept it. Sometimes, on the other hand, a man was deprived of the administration of his own property, and the author cites an instance well-known to Piedmont, of a Chevalier Cartius de Prie, who, though the absolute master of an unentailed estate, was all at once interdicted from the management of it by a royal patent. It was vain for him to say or prove that he was not in debt, or to demand a judicial inquiry; he remained deprived of his civil rights by this simple expression of the royal pleasure. These acts of profligacy were exceeded in mischievousness by an act of folly; the limitation within a very narrow compass of the power of proprietors to grant leases. The consequence of which has naturally been to cramp agriculture and to drive capital from that employment. Impediments were also thrown in the internal traffic in Corn, in 1817, when Savoy experienced all the horrors of hunger, the grain of Piedmont was stopped on the frontiers in spite of the prayers and clamours of the people.

The author says, that with all this, the King Victor Emmanuel, was a good-hearted and well-disposed man. It is candid and fit to state it, but this fact makes the justice and necessity of the Revolution appear the clearer. If, with such a King, the corruption and perversity of Ministers and favourites could expose four millions of people to the calamities of such misgovernment, still more was to be feared from a Monarch whose sense of justice would not afford even an occasional corrective to the general vices of a system. The necessity was the more clearly established of a Constitution under which some check should be established on misrule, better than that which could be afforded by the uncertain disposition of the Monarch. With what feelings must Europe reflect, that the efforts of the Piedmontese to obtain this

desirable end have been frustrated by a league of despots, who have derived their power of doing mischief from the weakness of the friends of liberty. Is it to be always tolerated that the interests of millions of people shall be sacrificed to the pride of one, and that any struggle of a nation which may discompose the royal incubus, who presses them to death, shall be resented by a confederacy of his fellow night-mares?—*Morning Chronicle.*

Ireland.

The following Documents are worthy of attention, as connected with the various causes of dissatisfaction in Ireland.

COPY OF MEMORIAL

From the Inhabitants of Castleblayney, and Parish of Muckno, in the County of Monaghan.

TO THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF CLOGHER.

We, the Inhabitants of Castleblayney, in the Parish of Muckno, and County of Monaghan, professing the Protestant Religion, and Members of the Established Church, beg leave to represent with all respect and reverence, to your Lordship that we did confidently hope that our numbers and credit would have given us such a title to your Lordships' attention and concern, as to have procured for us, in the successor to the late Rev. Mr. Lendrum, all the advantages resulting from a Resident Rector, whose guidance and instruction, in so many essential instances, must contribute to the edification and improvement of the Protestant Parishioners.

We humbly conceive the periodical duties within the walls of the Parish Church, constitute but a part of the duty which devolves upon a Minister of the Gospel, and we therefore hoped that your Lordship, in the exercise of your discretion, would have preferred to the care of this Parish, a person qualified by residence, as much as by clerical abilities, to discharge all the duties of it.

We also humbly conceive that a mere Curate, uncertain in his stay amongst us, is less likely to trouble himself about our spiritual concerns, than a permanent Resident Rector; and we conceive it to be a disadvantage of a serious kind, to have a succession of new instructors, from time to time, undertaking the solemn duties of a pastor, as worldly speculation or interest may lead to new vacancies among the officiating clergymen.

We humbly beg leave to state that considerable expense has lately been endured, to erect in our parish a suitable Temple of Prayer, and that we see no reason, after having shown a sound and honest zeal in behalf of our religion and of the credit and welfare of the Church, why we should be consigned to delegated instruction, while the Dissenters of every sect, and those who profess the Roman Catholic Religion, who are our fellow parishioners; have their spiritual instruction provided for them by resident Pastors of proper gravity, weight, and respectability.

We beg further to state distinctly that we make this our humble remonstrance to your Lordship, as Bishop of the Diocese, against the appointment of any Non-Resident Rector, and to assure you that it is our quiet and calm resolution never to submit to have our spiritual interests sacrificed to any temporal arrangements, the simple end and purpose of which is to give an individual a considerable income at our expense, without our receiving from him that return in complete spiritual instruction, to which we are indubitably entitled as a right.

We humbly suggest that there can be no solid objection opposed to the subject of our remonstrance upon the ground of there being no glebe, as glebe ground has long since been appropriated for that purpose, under the impression that your Lordship would have carried into effect the plan long since proposed and much required, namely that of equalizing the two adjoining parishes, which are both precisely in the same predicament, in not having a Resident Rector, although excellent glebe houses are in both parishes.

Under these reasons, we humbly entreat your Lordship to see us redressed, by appointing to the duties of this parish, a Resident Clergyman, and not compel us to resort to the only remedy, which without tumult or litigation we can adopt, that of abstaining from all attendance at the Parish Church either by ourselves or our families, so long as a Non-Resident Rector continues to be the incumbent of the parish.

Ireland.—An enormous sum is levied every year from Ireland, for the support of its Church establishment; while, with few exceptions, those who draw this money will not discharge the duties for which they receive it. The Rector will not reside in his parish, but chooses to spend the five or six thousand pounds which he contrives to draw from it, in Italy or the south of France, and the Bishop will not correct the evil, of which, in many cases, he himself sets the example. The late Bishop of Clogher, to whom these good people applied, during the time he filled that See,

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not only provided largely for his family, but we understand died possessed from 180,000l. to 200,000l. all derived from that unfortunate part of the Empire.

The following Address from the inhabitants of Castleblayney, and the Answer from Lord Blayney, however trifling it may appear, should interest the public at large, as it demonstrates, in some measure the cause of discontent in the Sister Kingdom :—

TO THE RIGHT HON. LIEUT.-GEN. LORD BLAYNEY.

MY LORD,—We, the inhabitants of Castleblayney, and of the parish of Muckno, beg leave to represent to your Lordship the extremely unpleasant situation in which we are placed, from want of a Resident Rector, suited to administer relief of comfort to our families, or to those who are afflicted with sickness of bodily infirmity.

We long since petitioned the late Bishop relative to the extreme hardship, injustice, and impropriety of the Rector not residing in his parish, or among his parishioners. Our complaints, however, just have not in any respect been attended to—the parish has every thing to complain of, neglect, indifference, and non-attendance to their infirmities or wants, by those who are so liberally endowed and provided for, to perform the solemn duties which they have most shamefully neglected. We do therefore pray that your Lordship may adopt such measures as to you may appear advisable, to have our grievances redressed.

For selves and Parishioners,

(Signed) F. HUNTER, W. TWIBILL, Church-wardens.

To which Lord Blayney returned an answer, from which the following are extracts :—

GENTLEMEN,—I have received the Memorial you were pleased to address to me, complaining of non-residence on the part of the Rector, and the consequent neglected state of your parish. I deeply participate in the feelings which so serious a deprivation must cause the respectable and devout parishioners, but I am afraid I can only share in their pain without alleviating it.

It is a sad misfortune, and I may say it is peculiar to Ireland, that whoever attempts to remonstrate or complain of any thing publicly injurious, is sure to be opposed by the jealousy of some and the distrust of others, while on the other hand public spirit has not as yet gained sufficient authority to sustain itself against interested combination.

You may recollect that I have already presented a Memorial from you, most numerously and respectfully signed, upon the subject of your complaint, accompanied by my letter to his Grace the Primate, which was barren of any good, though its sentiments were expressed with becoming respect and deference. His Grace had not (it would seem) sufficient control over the late Bishop in his See; and he was pleased (with great politeness) to observe, that nothing could be effected to redress the complaints of this parish, for three years from the time the complaint was tendered, or until the Triennial Visitation.

That Triennial Visitation has since taken place, and your grievances have neither been redressed nor (for aught I can discover) attended to.

This is deeply to be lamented, for I can hardly conceive a public circumstance more painfully interesting than to see this important parish, containing upwards of 1,000 parishioners of the Protestant worship, paying a large annual income to a Rector, from whom they receive no spiritual comfort, in religion, no paternal admonition or counsels in the difficulties of life, and who is not even personally known to those who contribute so abundantly to his emolument.

For the cold indifference with which your supplications and remonstrances have hitherto been received, I have no comfort to administer. Your merit may attract the attention of the State, and relieve your spiritual wants. I cannot personally afford you any benefit; as an individual, and possessing considerable fortune in the county, it was my hope (on the return of peace) I should be able to reside among you, and to pay back to the county, by residence, what I drew from its soil and industry. But this, though in a country drained by excessive absenteeism, it seems, is not a merit.

I caudly confess that I am not surprised to see so many landlord proprietors withdrawing themselves from a country in all respects so circumstanced; for be assured that nothing can be more revolting to an independent spirit than the system universally complained of, which appears to have no other object than to banish the Gentlemen of property from their estates, and to deprive their tenantry of the advantages of their residence.

I should extend my reply too far, were I to give way to my feelings and opinions; but I stop at the uncomfortable resource which alone remains, namely, an appeal to justice and to public opinion; and whatever be the event, whether you succeed in having the Rector of the parish resident among you, and obtain the consequent benefits of his ministry, or whether we fail in the attempt, and continue to see proselytism uncon-

trouled, and sweeping away hundreds of the Established Church from its communion, disgust spreading, and emigration increasing, we shall at least have the consolation that we have left nothing untried on our part, to avert, if possible, such dismal and ruinous prospects. I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and sincerely humble Servant,

BLAYNEY.

Bonaparte.

The following anecdotes are extracted from a work which has recently appeared at Paris, under the title of "Captivity of Bonaparte at St. Helena."

Bonaparte for some time considered himself attacked by an internal disease, which would speedily prove fatal to him. He sometimes mentioned it, accompanied with sombrous presentiments. But it was supposed to be nothing more than the wandering of an active imagination left unemployed. Some weeks before his death, he laboured with a spade in his garden so long and so severely, as almost to faint from fatigue. Somebody suggested to him the probable injury to his health:—"No," said he, "it cannot hurt my health—that is lost beyond all hope. It will but shorten my days." I suspect he gave but little time to the composition of Memoirs of his Life. Bertrand one day urged him to labour with more assiduity. "It is beneath me," said he, "to be the historian of my own life; Alexander had his Quintus Curtius, and I shall have mine. At all events, my life is recorded in my achievements."

A short time before his malady became serious, he abandoned his reserve, and became familiar with every body. He set a high value upon Bertrand. But he did not like him. He said to him, one day at table, "Bertrand, it was not your attachment to me, but your love of glory that brought you to St. Helena—you would immortalize your name as my Fidas Achates," (the faithful companion of the Hero of the *Æneid*). A little girl only 9 years old, the daughter of a serjeant of the garrison, often kept him company. He took great pleasure in speaking to her, and on her coming, always kissed her on the cheek. He constantly provided himself with fruits or sweetmeats for her, and shortly before his death hung round her neck a small gold watch and a gold chain. "Julie," said he, "wear this for my sake." With a pen-knife he graved on the cover, clumsily enough it is true, these words, "The Emperor to his little friend Julie." He sometimes amused himself in giving this child a lesson in drawing from the surrounding mountain scenery, with the most laughably whimsical figures and objects interspersed. His predilection for this child is extraordinary; she had nothing interesting in her person, and was in capacity rather below the average of little girls of her age. The 2d of April was the day on which he was observed to be seriously indisposed. He rose early, and walked in the garden. He, after a few minutes, sat upon a bank, apparently faint. Montholon went up to him, and asked him if he was taken ill. "Yes," said he. "I feel nausea and sick stomach, the avant-couriers of death." Count Montholon smiled. Bonaparte took his arm and said, "My friend, we must not laugh at death when he is so near us." The little Julie soon appeared, with a basket, and caught his attention. He brought her into the saloon, where breakfast was prepared, and filled her basket with different sweet things, adding a bottle of liqueur with these words, "This is for your father to drink my health." One day he sent for a jeweller to alter or repair some trinkets, and asked him if he could make a silver coffin. The jeweller tried to shift the question; Bonaparte repeated it—"I shall die," said he, "in a few weeks." "God forbid that we should lose your highness," said the other. "God grant that I may die soon—very soon," returned Bonaparte; "I am well convinced that life is not a blessing, but a curse." He then approached a piano, touched the keys for a few moments, producing some vague but not inharmonious movement, and ended with playing his favourite air—

"O Richard! O mon Roi!

"L'Univers t'abandonne."

He often stretched himself on a sofa opposite the garden window, and read with a loud voice from Telemachus, or the *Henriade*. He inquired one day, with great eagerness, whether an English Journal could be procured him. With some difficulty a newspaper was provided. He took it and glanced over it hastily, and suddenly exclaimed—"Ah! Naples! poor devils—Murat was the bravest King they ever had; but he did not know his subjects. They are all Lazzaroni from the Duke of—down to the lowest beggar!" The morning of the day on which he died, he said, "Death has nothing to affright me. For three weeks death has been the companion of my pillow. Now he is about to embrace me, and bear me away for ever."

The vicissitudes of his destiny, and his death on a distant rock, are fearful lessons to the possessors of human power or the wearers of Crowns. He who governed Empires died a captive under the Monarchy of Europe at his feet, had his requiem chanted only by the genius of the ocean-storm, and the cannon sounded his funeral knell.

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Newstead Abbey.—Lord Byron.

The following account of this famous seat of Lord Byron is taken from the Kaleidoscope:—

The front of the abbey is one of the most beautiful and chaste specimens of Gothic architecture in the kingdom, and in the open court before it the only object for years has been a fountain, discharging its waters from an antique structure of stone, ornamented with a grotesque assemblage of boars, bears, lions, &c. This, I know, it was in contemplation by the present proprietor, Major Toildman, to remove, and I believe it is now done. The abbey he is restoring in a style of richly classical and appropriate magnificence. Having lived several years in the neighbourhood, the place is familiar to me. The last time I visited it was soon after it was sold; and only two domestics remained to superintend the removal of the furniture.

The embellishments which the abbey had received from his Lordship had more of the brilliant conception of the poet in them than of the sober calculations of common life. I passed through many rooms which he had superbly furnished, but over which he had permitted so wretched a roof to remain, that in about half a dozen years the rain had visited his proudest chambers; the paper had rotted on the walls, and fell, in comfortless sheets, upon glowing carpets and canopies, upon beds of crimson and gold, clogging the wings of glittering eagles, and destroying gorgeous coronets. From many rooms the furniture was gone. In the entrance-hall alone remained the paintings of his old friends, the dog and bear. The long and gloomy gallery, which whoever views, will be strongly reminded of Lara, as indeed a survey of this place will awaken more than one scene in that poem, had not yet relinquished the sombre pictures "of its antient race." In the study, which a small chamber overlooking the garden, books were packed up, but there remained a sofa, over which hung a sword in a gilt sheath, and at the end of the room, opposite the window, stood a pair of light fancy stands, each supporting a couple of the most perfect and finely polished skulls I ever saw; most probably selected, along with the far-famed one converted into a dripping cup, and inscribed with some well-known lines, from amongst a vast number taken from the burial ground of the abbey, and piled up in the form of a mausoleum, but since recommitted to the ground. Between them hung a gilt crucifix.

In one corner of the servants' hall lay a stone coffin, in which were fencing gloves and foils, and on the wall of the ample but cheerless kitchen was painted in large letters, "Waste not, want not."

During a great part of his lordship's minority the abbey was in the occupation of Lord G——, his hounds, and divers colonies of Jackdaws, swallows and starlings. The internal traces of this Goth were swept away, but without all appeared as rude and unreclaimed as he could have left it. I must confess that if I was astonished at the heterogeneous mixture of splendour and ruin within, I was more so at the perfect uniformity of wildness throughout. I never had been able to conceive poetic genius in its domestic bower, without figuring it diffusing the polish of its delicate taste on every thing around it: but here that elegant spirit and beauty seemed to have dwelt, but not to have been caressed; it was the spirit of the wilderness. The gardens were exactly as their late owner described them in his earliest lays:—

"Through thy battlements, Newstead, the hollow winds whistle;
Thou the hall of my fathers art gone to decay;
In thy once smiling gardens the hemlock and thistle
Now choke up the rose that late bloom'd in the way."

The late lord, a stern and desperate character, who is never mentioned by the neighbouring peasants without a significant shake of the head, might have returned and recognised every thing about him, except perchance an additional crop of weeds. There still gloomily slept that old pond, into which he is said to have hurled his lady in one of his fits of fury whence she was rescued by the gardener. The dark haughty impetuous spirit and mad deeds of this nobleman, the poet's uncle, I feel little doubt, by making a vivid and indelible impression on his youthful fancy, furnished some of the principle materials for the formation of his lordship's favourite, and perpetually recurring, poetical hero. His manners and acts are the theme of many a winter evening in that neighbourhood. In one of his paroxysms of wrath he shot his coachman for giving, in his opinion, an improper precedence, threw the corpse into the carriage to his lady, mounted and drove himself. For this he was tried by the Peers, but acquitted for want of evidence. In a quarrel, which arose out of a dispute between their gamekeepers, he killed his neighbour, Mr. Charnock, or Chalworth, the lord of the adjoining manor. With that unhappy deed however died all family feud; and, if we are able to believe our noble bard, the dearest purpose of his heart would have been compassed could he have united the two races by an union with "the sole remnant of that ancient house," the present most amiable Mrs. Charnock—the Mary of his poetry. To those who have any knowledge of the two families, nothing is more perspicuous in his lays than the deep interest with which he has again and again turned to this

his boyish, his first most endearing attachment. It is curious to observe the opinions entertained, by country people, of celebrated literary characters, living at times amongst them. I have frequently asked such persons near Newstead what sort of a man his lordship was: the impression of his energetic but eccentric character was obvious in their reply, "He's the d—l of one fellow for comical fancies. He flogs th'ond Lard to nothing? but he's a hearty good fellow for a' that." One of these mere comical fancies related by a farmer who has seen it more than once is truly Byronic:—He would sometimes get into the boat with his two noble Newfoundland dogs, row into the middle of the lake, then dropping the oars, tumble over into the water, the faithful animals would immediately follow, seize him by the coat collar, one on each side, and bear him away to land. Dogs tutored in this manner are invaluable because they may be relied upon in cases of actual danger.

Beacon Bond.

We gave on Tuesday (Nov. 13) a notice from the SCOTSMAN, of the proceeding of Mr. Gibson, against the parties to the BEACON bond. It is ludicrous to see the situation in which this association of placemen and sinecurists have placed themselves. Never before this day, when men in office have shown such a zeal for restraining the abuses of the Press, has there been such a list of defendants in a case of slander as the following:—

His Majesty's Advocate General,
His Majesty's Solicitor General,
The Sheriff Depute for the County of Fife,
A Deputy of the Lord Advocate,

The Principal Clerk of Session, and Sheriff Depute of the County of Selkirk.

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and Secretary to the trustees for Fisheries and Manufactures in Scotland.

The Keeper of the Register of Hornings and Inhibitions,
With a Ministerial Member of Parliament and Placeman in transitu.

What kind of defence these persons may set up we know not. It is very likely that they may say, like Mr. Christian, that they gave (or promised) their trifles, but that they new nothing of the use that was to be made of it. But they, as well as Mr. Christian, must have acted either upon particular knowledge or upon a general presumption: Judge Christian, indeed, candidly told us, that he acted upon the general presumption. He only knew that the money was to be applied by somebody (he knew not by whom), to prosecute he knew not whom—for something he knew not what.

The Learned Judge's "trifle," therefore, was only a sort of general exhortation, "prosecute! prosecute! prosecute!" In the like manner the Keeper of the Register of Hornings and his illustrious associates may have given their money, in the presumption that it would be applied to the support of a newspaper, of some sort or other, without caring what kind of one it might be. If Edinburgh were entirely destitute of newspapers, this would be a good hypothesis; but there were newspapers there before the BEACON was lighted up, and their continues to be now the BEACON is extinguished. It is therefore hardly to be supposed that they were in the happy ignorance of Judge Christian. They must have known, we suppose, who it was that was to distribute their money. They must have known something of the character of their agents, or they must have acted with that kind of recklessness as to consequences, which habitually and deservedly is regarded in much the same light as crime. Give the very mildest version of the conduct of the Scottish placemen,—what have they done? They gave pecuniary support to a Newspaper, which dealt in that unmeasured style of writing, which in writers of other opinions, they would call libellous,—in the coarsest personal attacks, and now and then in private slander. They withdraw this support, it is true;—but they withdraw it after they have been detected. When discovery was made, they cancelled the bond with all convenient speed: we allow them the benefit of this fact. Now these are the very men who would stand up in Parliament for restraints on the liberty of the Press—vowing all the time that all they mean is to curb its licentiousness; these are the men who would call out for punishment on the casual intemperance of expression, saying all the while—"Heaven forbid we should impede fair and sound discussion!" This teaches us an important lesson as to the effect of the restraints these men wish to see imposed on the Liberty of the Press. Fair discussion (however tame or temperate) is not what they want. It is the *jus datum sceleris*—the privilege for their jackalls to slander, while their opponents are kept, "by the strong arm of the law," from opposing them even with the weapons of truth and reason. So long as there is any thing in a country not prostrate before the caprices of the powerful, such is the state of things in all countries where the Press is shackled. Such we see, from indubitable signs, would, with a fettered Press, be the state of things here.

State of Ireland.

It is well known that the Agricultural Distress in England has operated as a relief to the Labourer in the field. His wages have not come down in any thing like the proportion to the decline in the markets. He may have a Loaf for 7d. or 8d. for which a few years before he was obliged to pay 15d. or 2s. His pork and bacon in the same ratio. His coat and his wife's gown for less than one half of what they used to cost him. The Farmers and Landlords are crumbling into ruin before his eyes; but he feels that his condition is meliorated, and hence the profound tranquillity which prevails in Great Britain. In Ireland the Poor have not been benefitted in the like extent, or rather not at all, by the decline of the Markets. In Ireland they live almost exclusively on the Potatoe—this Potatoe they grow themselves, on the little patch, or Con-Acre, which is let out to them with their hut. The Rent they pay partly in money, and partly in labour. Their Con-Acre has been reduced; reluctantly, and with grudging, in several instances, but then, the price of Potatoes has come down at the same time.—What surplus they may have for the Market will not remunerate them for the labour. Potatoes used to be 8d. and 10d. a-stone, they are now 1½d or 2d. The Poor therefore are not benefitted. In the thriving times, as they were called, of Agriculture, they received 10d. and 1s. a-day for their labour—but such wages are now scarcely ever given in the interior. They are now no more than from 4d. to 6d. But the Irish Landholders are the very last to yield to the necessity before which their English brethren must bow. It is not until the last possible moment they have been brought down to make any reductions. We read several instances in the Provincial Papers, and in our Contemporaries, of the generosity of Landlords in making these reductions. We have perused such generous statements, we do confess, with contempt, bordering upon disgust. There is no generosity in the thing at all. The lands in Ireland are worth little more than half their nominal rental at this moment. Wheat is no more than half of what was called "the remunerating price;" Black Cattle are one-third below their former value; and Sheep two-thirds. Where is the generosity, therefore, in making the abatement? If the Landlords were as anxious as they ought to be, and as it was their interest to be, the abatement should have been made two years ago. But they hung on for the high war rents—they amused themselves by petitioning the Legislature to protect Agriculture, to raise the price of Wheat to 80s. It was a very absurd proposition, seeing that the Circulating Medium was reduced one-half, or taking (as we are warranted in doing) the failure of almost all the Country Banks into our estimate, two-thirds. Yet they amused themselves with this for a whole year, and kept the rents up to their nominal amount, in the childish hope of better times. We hope they are now convinced that nothing can be done in this respect; and that, for their own sakes, they will reduce betimes: but for Heaven's sake, let us hear no more of their generosity.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

Sir Robert Wilson.

On Thursday last, (Nov. 8) Sir Robert Wilson, who has been some time on a visit at Lambton Hall, passed through Morpeth, in company with Mr. Lambton, for Howick, the seat of Earl Grey. On their arrival at the Queen's Head Inn, Morpeth, Sir Robert was cordially greeted by the welcome cheers of the inhabitants, who had assembled in great numbers to obtain a sight of the gallant General. The populace took the horses from the carriage, and drew him through the town, amidst the reiterated plaudits of the people. Before the horses were again put to, he ascended the carriage and spoke to the following effect:—

"GENTLEMEN.—It is a great satisfaction to me, that travelling in company with my hon. friend, Mr. Lambton, on a visit to one of the greatest and most patriotic noblemen of the kingdom, Earl Grey—(applause)—I should be honoured with this proof of your approbation. I feel proud—but, permit me to say, proud, not as an individual, anxious to advance his own honour, but as a member of the great community, because I perceive in your present conduct, that you think as Englishmen, that it is impossible to offer injury to one limb of the body politic without affecting the safety of the whole—(applause.) I have been ruined in my profession, deprived of the means of my bread, my property has been confiscated—and it remains for me to enquire, and for you to ascertain the cause—(cries of "shame, shame," "no cause," "none.") If such things are permitted, there is an end of all justice in this land of freedom and of equity. All I demand is trial, and only so far I beg of you to go with me (we will, we will.) I court the penalties of the law, if I am proved guilty—I say, I court the penalties, but, gentlemen, I feel assured, that if brought to trial, there is not a manly and independent Englishman, there is not an officer of humanity in the service, not an officer anxious for his own personal honour, not an officer jealous of military discipline, that will not be forced to give me a verdict of acquittal (applause.) I repeat that I court enquiry! I demand trial!—There is no man a greater friend to the laws, no man a greater friend to the go-

vernment of justice than I. I declare myself unconscious of offence—and yet, without the slightest investigation, without the least authorised allegation of crime, I am injured in my rights as a soldier and as a citizen. If such things continue, if ministers have power to make the servants of the public the victims of their caprice, where is the use of any code of civil or of military law? The army will no longer be distinguished for officers of feeling, justice, and knowledge, but it must become the tyrannical instrument of despotic authority. Gentlemen,—I will not detain you longer; I am highly gratified with your flattering testimony, the more so, as the people of Morpeth are distinguished—have long been distinguished for their exertions in the cause of constitutional reform and, gentlemen, I intreat you to stand firm, let nothing daunt you let no steps of arbitrary power check you in your course, and I do not despair of being able to congratulate you on the attainment of a great and decisive victory." (Loud cheers.)—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

Sheffield Shakespeare Club.

The Sheffield Shakespeare Club, established in 1819, in honour of the great dramatic bard, commemorated the second anniversary of its origin on Wednesday se'ennight, (Nov. 28) by a public dinner. Peter Brownel, Esq. presided on the occasion. The toasts given from the chair were introduced by the President, with appropriate remarks, and apt quotations from the poet, whose festival they were celebrating. In the course of the evening, Mr. John Todd, in addressing the chair, said. "This day presents a sight that may in truth be deemed honourable to human nature; it marks the union of men of all parties and of all principles—assembled in the cause of genius—the birthright of no nation, but the common property of all—" the citizen of every country, and the contemporary of every age." Truly may it be said that the works of men like Shakespeare can never die; but of those who have been denominated the mighty of our race, let me ask, what now remains? Search the records of history, and they will answer. Even he who carried his arms to the remotest regions of the earth, and who wept at last because he had no more kingdoms over which to triumph,—even he is indebted to the pages of the historian for his poor and unenviable immortality. Not a wreck endures of the proud victories of Granicus, of Issus, and Arbela:—of these the name is all that now exists, Distant posterity points not to Greece as the country of him whose father bade his son, with tears in his eyes, seek some other kingdom than that of Macedonia for the display of his talents, but as the country of Socrates, of Eschylus and Plato. And thus, Sir, will it be with Britain; her name will not be enrolled in the volumes of immortality, as the land of a Wolfe or a Marlborough, but rather as the land of Shakespeare. Yes, and should perchance the rude arm of despotism unfurl the emblems of its sway on these once free and happy shores,—should the spirit of learning bid a last adieu to the spot where she long fixed her abode, then will after ages distinguish this country as the birth-place of him, who, "take him for all in all, his like we never shall see again;" and his genius will be as a day-star, in the dazzling blaze of whose brilliancy they may love to rejoice, and whose light will be as a beacon to guide them to honour and glory. His is a name that cannot die—that neither the pomp nor splendour of human power can eclipse; a name, at whose sound even bigotry itself grows pale, and hides its head in conscious impotence. While thrones and dignities pass away, and the palaces and temples of the mighty crumble into dust, the works of Shakespeare shall, like the "soul that claims its kindred with eternity, know no sleep but the sleep of immortality."

The company was numerous and respectable, and the vocal talents of several of the corps dramatic from the Sheffield Theatre, contributed to heighten the gratification of all present, and kept alive the spirit of conviviality until well nigh the period when

"Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain tops."

Stirrup-Irons.—A Mr. Goodman, of Southampton, has taken out a patent for a material improvement in stirrup-irons. It consists in the introduction of a cross bar, bearing a spring within the open bottom of the stirrup iron, to support a false bottom which rises and falls according to the motion of the horse, and of course gives great ease to the rider; the horse is also relieved from any sudden pressure, and the weight of the horseman being carried upon an elastic instead of a solid body, there is less probability of the saddle-tree ever breaking.

Petition.—A laughable petition was read in one of the late Sittings of the Portuguese Cortes, from an English woman, a Donna Maria Charlotte—who requested a pension of 28,000 reas, because the King and Queen of Portugal were her sponsors. This modest Petition was rejected on the ground that the honour itself ought to satisfy any reasonable person without the aid of the national treasure—which decision all the world will deem reasonable except the fair petitioner.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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King's Birth Day—Colonel Adams.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

The hospitable mansion of Colonel Adams is to be thrown open on the 23d instant, to the whole station, Civil and Military, (a pretty numerous assemblage) for a Ball and Supper in honor of His Majesty's Birth-day. Certainly nothing could exceed the zealous endeavours of this kind-hearted and valiant Commander on all occasions to promote the happiness of society, and amusement among his Officers. We have felt the absence of our no less hospitable Resident, or as he might be more properly called, *Governor*, Jenkins—whose House has long been an open one to his numerous Friends, and they all hope for his speedy return. During his absence Mr. and Mrs. Gordon do the Honours of the Residency.

Nagpore, April 21, 1822.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Dramatic Report.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

On Friday the 3d Instant, "WHO IS WHO? OR THE DOUBLE IMPOSTOR;"—"VALENTINE AND ORSON," with the Drama of "TOM THUMB" were performed at the Berhampore Theatre.

The first piece went off extremely well, the characters being generally ably supported, particularly those of *Cordial*, *Sam*, *Dabbs*, and *Miss Stirling*.

Valentine and Orson is one of those pieces which are got up at the Summer Theatres, and being entirely composed of action, must chiefly depend on the scenery and dresses. The latter were on the present occasion very appropriate, and the business of the Stage well conducted. *Orson* went through his part with much eclat, and the introduction of the *Bear*, his foster-mother, was extremely well managed, as well as that of the *Fairy* at the close of the piece.

This was a second representation of "*Tom Thumb*" with some improvement in the Decorations. The *Mimic King* and *Queen*, as well as the diminutive *Hero*, lost none of the reputation acquired on a former occasion; and notwithstanding the difficulties they had to contend with in consequence of one of the principal Performers being confined by sickness, and the sudden indisposition of the Actress who was to have filled the part of *Hunca-munca*, which was taken by another at a moment's notice, the piece went off which much applause from a well-filled House.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

May 5, 1822.

DRAMATICUS.

Lightning.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Yesterday evening we had a severe North Wester, during which the eastern side of the southern upper roomed Barrack, was struck by Lightning. The electric fluid appears to have entered near one of the tubes for carrying off the water, which is nearly in the centre of that face of the building, the tube is rent from top to bottom, excepting near the upper window, where the attraction of the iron work of the venetian altered its course: this is rent to pieces, dispersing the splinters in every direction, in its descent it forced several bricks out from each side the beam in the lower apartment, shattering the venetian also, and stripping the plaister from the wall. The venetians are scorched and black; the clenched part of the iron work by which the valves are opened, has the appearance of being blistered; fortunately the Barrack being under repairs, was unoccupied. Two men were walking in the interior near the spot, but happily received no injury.

These buildings have Conductors, yet this is the third year in succession that damage has been done to the Cantonments by Lightning.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

Berhampore, May 6, 1822.

M.—

Respondentia Walk.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I am sure all parents ought to be very much obliged to OBSERVER, for his notice about the danger to which children are exposed, when sent for air and exercise to the Respondentia Walk.

There seems to be no good reason why the Patagonian, proud, prancing charger of the COLONEL, should be allowed to menace the lives of little innocents, whether from the Water or from the Steam Gate, more than the dashing bit of blood of the College Student, or than the steadier pad of him who wears his silver-gold honours on one shoulder only.

But, "my conscience!" only look at the way in which the matter is taken up by some body calling himself a A SEPOY OFFICER in the JOHN BULL of to-day. The COLONEL's spanking charger is pronounced to be under sized, and is reduced to the rank of a mere poney. This harlequinade being executed with a *presto begone*, we are told that "for the benefit and convenience of children who resort to the Respondentia Walk, whether from Town or Garrison, their Ponies are allowed to walk on the grass." Now, in what degree the brats can be either benefitted or conve-nienced by seeing their Ponies walking about on the grass, I shall not stop to inquire.

What is a Poney? I think that this designation is given to any horse not exceeding thirteen hands high; but Messrs. GRIGG, PENGELLY, and Co. seem to interest themselves about such matters; and, if any doubt exist, a reference to them may determine the point without loss of time, for they are always stationary. Be the size of a poney whatever it may, however, it has two hind legs, and it is that sort of animal.—

"Cui male si palpere, recalcitrat undique tutus."

Hor. Sat. 1. Book 2.

Where there are petty little ponies to be looked at, pretty little children will go to look at them; and, as *Bearers* and *Ayaks* are not the most attentive servants in the world, Master or Miss might get a kick from a poney as injurious a kick from a larger horse would be to the COLONEL or to the SEPOY OFFICER. Children go to the Respondentia to walk, and if they are conveyed thither on horseback (which can scarcely be necessary for those who come out of Garrison) it would surely be more advisable that their gallant nags should be left outside, on the road near Chandpaul Ghaut.

The "SEPOY OFFICER" appears to assume that the "OBSERVER" is not a military man; and thereupon proceeds to give him some wholesome advice. A plain citizen may easily, indeed, get into a sad hobble by venturing to remonstrate with a Soldier on duty, even though it may be obvious that the said Soldier has not perfectly understood the orders given to him: that such may be the case, no one will doubt. Two gentlemen were driving close after each other into the Fort a few nights ago: he who went foremost was in a Buggy and was allowed to pass, but he who followed in a Curricule was stopped. Why? Because the Buggy had a hood, and the Curricule none! This was clearly absurd, and the Sentry was more particularly instructed as to his orders.

If any man imagines that a Soldier on duty is not acting in conformity with orders, it may surely be permitted to him to ask the Soldier for an explanation. If that explanation be not satisfactory, and if the enquirer be one of the "class of common tradesmen" who knows none of the "Authorities in the Fort," or has not leisure to go and consult them, why should he be restricted from communicating his "observations" by means of the Press? Why should not a Soldier on duty be furnished with orders in writing on such subjects?

Your's Obediently,

King's Bench Walk, }
May 9, 1822. }

CIVIS,

or any thing else si vis;

Single or Married Life.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

The letters of your Correspondent "E. C. N." and "HYMENIAS" on the subject of Marriage, has led me to reduce their arguments to the following Query, which I should be happy to see ably contended in your excellent Paper. "Is Marriage or Celibacy the happiest state?" and as I conceive the Query requires to be started to be fully discussed, in the full confidence of being ably supported, and that the subject will yield at least amusement in the race, I venture to do so by professing my opinion that Celibacy is to be preferred to Matrimony, and found that opinion on what follows.

The happiness of a Bachelor is in his own hands, of a married man in those of his spouse. The whole case of the former is to please himself and study his own comfort, of the latter that of his wife. A man in marrying hazards the whole felicity of his future life; he has a chance to be happy, but he has a still greater chance to be miserable. I by no means wish to infer that happiness is incompetent with the married state; on the contrary, I merely say what I think, when I assert that Marriage is a state capable of affording the highest human felicity, one that admits, if judiciously and rationally entered into by persons whose minds assimilate and whose views and tastes are the same, of the most perfect happiness; but when we consider how few minds there are that will thus mutually adopt and conform themselves to one another, how few there are who enter into this state with the proper views, or with a competent knowledge of the relative duties to be performed, or, when we consider the motives which cause the matches of the present day, we cannot be surprised at the innumerable instances of unhappy marriages, or at the vain complaints, unavailing murmurs, and ineffectual regrets of the married part of the community around us, cursing their own blind infatuation when it is too late, and envying the happy and more comfortable condition of their still unmarried companions.

Says a celebrated writer "The marriage state with and without the affection suitable to it is the completest image of Heaven and Hell we are in this life capable of receiving." Now, Mr. Editor, we must all allow, and experience incontestably and daily proves it, that by far the greater number of marriages are without the suitable affection. The reasons which may be assigned for these are many, but with these reasons we have nothing to do, our business is with the effect, not with the cause; so that admitting this we allow (and in so doing allow no more than what is the real case) that by far the greater number of married men experience to their cost "the completest image of Hell they are in this life capable of receiving." But that one man may be so circumstanced, or so very fortunate, that to him marriage would prove highly advantageous, is possible; and that there are some minds of so peculiar a construction and so constituted, as to enjoy and greatly prefer the marriage state to that of celibacy, is what I will not dispute, but I may allow this, and still hold fast and make good my position, that in general celibacy proves to be the happiest state.

I may argue in this method:—It is admitted that in this world we experience a great deal more pain than pleasure. Now when a man marries, we are told he and his wife become one, and what annoys and makes her feel uneasy must have the same effect upon him, consequently when she feels pleasure he will experience it also; but it is admitted that there is more pain than pleasure, suppose it to be as 1 to 20, so that for once she feels pleasure, she feels pain 20 times. Hence a husband exactly experiences 20 times more pain than pleasure for his wife! In the Patriarchal days, the full force of this mournful truth seems to have been fully established and experienced; for, well aware of the great risk they run in having their lives embittered by taking a wife, they, with the sanction of the law, reserved unto themselves a discretionary power of divorcing them, without assigning any other reason for it than that they were not agreeable to them. If such a noble privilege existed at the present day, how eagerly

would it be exercised? how many husbands, who at present groan under the tyranny of some vile vixen, some malicious blood-thirsty virago, would throw off the yoke and again experience the blessings and taste the sweets of liberty and independence? The desire of liberty, Mr. Editor, is deeply impressed in almost every breast, it is a feeling strongly rooted and interwoven in our very existence, and prized and estimated above all things. It is observed that the loss of liberty produces, more especially upon man, the most baneful effects; the powers and energies of his mind become cramped and enslaved with his body, and every hazard is incurred, every danger braved, and every fatigue induced to recover his lost freedom. What, Mr. Editor, constitutes the boast of this country, but our liberty?—What are the bold Patriots in America so ardently contending for—but liberty?—If then liberty is so highly prized, and so very necessary to man's happiness, what shall we say of those who contend that the man who voluntarily parts with it, is more likely by so doing to obtain a greater degree of happiness than him who retains it; and affirm, when a man enters into the marriage state, he loses his liberty, or at least a great part of it.

Was man not at first created Lord over all? and was not woman ordered to obey man and be subject to him? I therefore hold it to be a base desertion of a man's own superiority to enslave himself to a woman, and we find it generally admitted that in almost every family "the Grey Mare proves to be the better Horse;" so that in marrying, a man does in fact lose a great part of his liberty, and becomes enslaved to his wife, who, as I before said, almost always gains the ascendancy over him, and for the most part takes care to exert it too. It is somewhere said that "Old Maids and Bachelors or Battered Beaus are no very enviable characters." Neither do I think are hen-picked Husbands, a set of tame drones who content to live under petticoat government, presume to arrogate to themselves a superiority over that class of men whom they so much envy, if their terror for the Bebe Sahib did not prevent them from saying so.

Your Correspondent HYMENIAS says, that Franklin, Fielding, and Fox were strenuous among the advocates of early marriages, I will place in opposition to those great men certainly, a greater still, as strenuous an advocate for no marriage at all—Sir Isaac Newton—who has declared, that the great vigour of intellect, and extraordinary power of mind that he so remarkably possessed was chiefly owing to his never having married. In the expectation of seeing this necessary evil further discussed in your columns, I will conclude with a quotation from an old Epigram.

"In Marriage are two happy things allowed,

"A Wife in wedding sheets and in a shroud."

Not far from the Sutledge, April 20, 1822.

W. D.

DOMESTIC MANNERS.

There has been so much wit concerning the unfortunate race of Beaux called Dandies, that a tale of old times will show they are not more to be pitied than their ancestors. The following is taken from "Ramally, or Merry Tricks" a play written by Lodowick Barry in 1611.

William Small shanks— . . . Fool widow,

Marry me a young and complete gallant.

Zoffala—How a complete gallant? what! a fellow

With a hat tucked up behind, and what we use

About our heads to keep our coats from dabbling;

He wears about his neck a farthingale

A standing collar to keep his thin neck stiff,

The whilst his shirt doth stink and is more foul

Than an Inn of Chancery table cloth;

His breeches must be plaited as if he had

Some thirty pockets when one poor half-penny purse

Would carry all his treasure; his knees all points,

As if his legs and hams were tied together;

A fellow that has no inside, but prates

By rote, as players and parrots used to do

A. Stays—And to define a complete gallant aright,

A mercer formed him, a tailor makes him,

A player gives him spirit.

Friday, May 10. 1822.

—143—

Government Orders.

MILITARY.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MAY 3, 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Extracts from separate and General Letters, from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated the 28th November and 5th December 1821, be published in General Orders.

Separate Letter, dated 28th November, 1821.

Para. 5.—We have permitted Mr. William Corbet to proceed to your Presidency to practise as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon upon your Establishment; his Rank will be settled at a future time.

6.—Assistant Surgeon Joseph Adams has our permission to return to his duty upon your Establishment.

13.—We have appointed Mr. Morgan Powell, now at your Presidency, an Assistant Surgeon upon your Establishment, provided he is not the Son of a Native Indian, or exceptionable in any other respect, and that he is not under twenty years of age; subject however to his being first examined and found qualified for the profession by your Medical Board.—Upon your being satisfied as to the beforementioned particulars, you will administer to him the usual Oath of fidelity to the Company. His Order of Rank will be forwarded you by the earliest opportunity.

General Letter, dated 5th December, 1821.

Para. 205.—Lieutenant John Samuel Williams, lately belonging to your Establishment, has been admitted a Pensioner on Lord Clive's Fund, from the 3d October 1821.

FORT WILLIAM, MAY 4, 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments.

Lieutenant Henry E. Pigot, of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry, to be Assistant Barrack Master of the 14th or Saugor Division of the Barrack Department, vice Buttanshaw.

Assistant Surgeon John Wardell, M. D., is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for the benefit of his health.

Assistant Surgeon J. J. Hogg is permitted at his own request to resign the Service of the Honorable Company.

Captain H. Davidson of the Corps of Engineers, Garrison Engineer at Asseerghur, is permitted to proceed to Busheer via Bombay, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for Nine Months from the 15th ultimo, subject to the production of the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, or in lieu of it, an Engagement on the part of an unexceptionable Security, to be answerable for any Public demands that may be brought against that Officer during his absence.

Barrack Masters are authorized to supply all the Oil that may be required for lighting the European Hospitals at Stations where they reside, but at other Stations, the supply is to be made by the Commissariat as heretofore.

A misapprehension having arisen as to the precise intent of the General Order, under date the 19th June 1813, relative to Compensation for Chargers or Parade Horses shot for the Farcy or Glanders, and a reference having been made to the documents which occasioned the issue of that Order, it appears quite evident to the Governor General in Council that its provisions generally, were meant alone to apply to the Chargers of Officers of Mounted Corps, as connected with the interests, and not to include Horses of Field or Staff Officers of any other Arm, except under peculiar circumstances of proximity to those of the Cavalry, in Camp or other situation, where the destruction of a diseased Horse might be considered by the Commanding Officer of the detachment, a measure of necessary precaution.

Lieutenant Alfred Garstin, of the 28th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted, under the peculiar urgency of his case to proceed to Europe on Furlough for one year, on his private affairs, without Pay, by the earliest opportunity.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council directs, that, whenever Military Officers who may be lent to Foreign Services, or employed out of the regular line of their professional duty beyond the British dominions, may have occasion from ill health or otherwise to proceed to Sea, they shall invariably transmit their application, accompanied by the prescribed Certificates, to the Commander in Chief of their own Presidency through the regular channel of its Adjutant General.

Should the nature of the case require an immediate departure, a Duplicate of the Application and Certificates will be presented to the Government of the Presidency from which the Officer may propose to embark.

The Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, will be requested to refuse attention to applications unaccompanied by the duplicate of the application and Certificates to Bengal.

Wm. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief. Head-Quarters, Calcutta; April 30, 1822.

A General Court Martial is to assemble at the Acting Judge Advocate General's residence in Chouringhee on Monday the 6th Proximo at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the Trial of Lieutenant J. Exshaw of the 2d Battalion 20th Marine Regiment, and such other Prisoners as may be brought before it.

The Court is to be constituted as follows:—

President.—Lieutenant-Colonel M. Shawe, His Majesty's 87th Regiment.

Members.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Greenstreet, 2d Battalion 30th Regiment Native Infantry. Major T. D. Broughton, Honorable Company's European Regiment. Major H. R. Browne, His Majesty's 87th Regiment. Major C. W. R. Povoleri, 1st Battalion 23d Regiment Native Infantry. Major G. H. Gall, 8th Light Cavalry. Major J. Alexander, 2d Battalion 19th Regiment Native Infantry. Captain T. Arbutnot, 2d Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry. Captain H. L. White, 18th Regiment Native Infantry. Captain A. Warde, 3d Light Cavalry. Captain H. Young, His Majesty's 8th Dragoons.

His Majesty's 87th Regiment to furnish 1 Captain. The Troops at at Barrackpore to furnish 2 Captains. The Artillery at Dum-Dum, to furnish 1 Captain. The Acting Judge Advocate General will conduct the Proceedings. The General Officer Commanding the Presidency Division will direct an Interpreter from one of the Battalions at Barrackpore to attend the Court. The Prisoner and Witnesses are to be duly warned.

Assistant Surgeon N. Maxwell, placed at disposal of the Commander in Chief by Government General Orders dated the 20th ultimo, is posted to the 1st Battalion 3d Regiment Native Infantry, vice Gordon, and directed to join that Corps at Mhow without delay.

The undermentioned Ensigns, at present doing duty with the European Regiment at Ghazepore, having been reported duly qualified to join their Regiments, are directed to proceed by water and join the Battalions to which they stand posted.

Ensigns H. Fowle, 1st Battalion 1st Regiment Cawnpore, W. Tritton, 1st Battalion 15th Regiment, Allypore, and J. C. Plowden, 2d Battalion 27th Regiment Allahabad.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

1st Battalion 30th Regiment.—Ensigns G. R. Talbot, from 1st May, to 1st, January 1822, on Medical Certificate for the recovery of his health.

European Invalids.—Lieutenant H. Pennington, from 15th December 1821, to 15th December 1822, to remain at the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; May 1, 1822.

Assistant Surgeons G. Simms and A. K. Lindsey are appointed to the Honorable Company's European Regiment in the room of Assistant Surgeons Duff and Toke, who, on being relieved by the former, are directed to proceed to Cawnpore and place themselves under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon of the 1st Division Field Army.

Assistant Surgeon R. Grahame, attached to the Presidency General Hospital, is appointed to do duty with the Ramghur Battalion, and directed to join.

Assistant Surgeon G. Turnbull, at present attached to the Presidency General Hospital, is appointed to do duty with the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry at Berhampore and directed to join without delay.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

2d Battalion 11th Regiment.—Surgeon Hough, from 1st May, to 1st July, in extension.

1st Rohilla Cavalry.—Local-Lieutenant Forster, from 10th May, to 10th January, 1823, to visit the Presidency on private affairs.

3d Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant J. Angelo, from 15th June, to 15th November, to visit Cawnpore on private affairs.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, May 2, 1822.

Battalion Orders by Captain Nesbitt in Command of the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment, dated Camp 18th March 1822, appointing Lieutenant Palmer to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to that Corps, during the absence on duty at Cawnpore of Lieutenant and Interpreter and Quarter Master Simonds, are confirmed.

Major H. C. Streatfield of His Majesty's 87th Regiment is appointed a Member of the General Court Martial directed to be assembled at the Presidency by General Orders of the 30th ultimo, in the room of Major H. R. Browne of the same Regiment.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, May 3, 1822.

Lieutenant Farley, 2d Battalion 23d Native Infantry, having been detained at Dinapore on duty, his leave of absence for 2 Months is to commence from the 11th April 1812, instead of the 10th of March, as formerly directed.

Ensign William Freeth of the 2d Battalion 26th Regiment is permitted to continue and do duty with the 2d Battalion 23d Native Infantry, at Dinapore until the 15th September next, when he will proceed and join the Battalion to which he has been posted.

Ensigns J. and A. Knyvett of the 1st Battalion 27th Native Infantry are permitted to join and do duty with the 1st Battalion 29th Regiment at Benares until the breaking up of the ensuing Rains, when they will proceed and join the Battalion to which they stand posted.

Major J. Robertson of the 2d Battalion 11th Native Infantry is appointed a Member of the General Court Martial directed to be assembled at the Presidency by General Orders of the 30th ultimo, in the room of Major Povolere reported sick.

Lieutenant F. Wheeler of the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry is appointed Adjutant to the Corps, vice Fitzgerald employed under the Nagpore Government.

Lieutenant A. R. Macdonald of the 22d Battalion 1st Regiment Native Infantry is appointed Interpreter and Quarter Master to the Corps, vice Moodie nominated to a Political situation.

The undermentioned Corps and Departments not having yet acknowledged the receipt of the New Edition of Routes and Stages issued from the Quarter Master General's Office, are called upon to furnish that document with the least possible delay.

Corps.—His Majesty's 8th Light Dragoons. His Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons. His Majesty's 14th Foot. His Majesty's 17th Foot. His Majesty's 59th Foot. 1st 2d, 3d and 4th Battalions of Artillery. 1st Regiment Light Cavalry. 2d Regiment Light Cavalry. 3d Regiment Light Cavalry. 4th Regiment Light Cavalry. 5th Regiment Light Cavalry. 7th Regiment Light Cavalry. 1st Battalion 1st Regiment Native Infantry. 2d Battalion 1st Regiment N. I. 2d Battalion 2d Regt. N. I. 1st Bat. 3d Regt. N. I. 2d Bat. 5th Regt. N. I. 1st Bat. 6th Regt. N. I. 2d Bat. 10th Regt. N. I. 1st Bat. 12th Regt. N. I. 2d Bat. 12th Regt. N. I. 1st Bat. 14th Regt. N. I. 2d Bat. 14th Regt. N. I. 1st Bat. 15th Regt. N. I. 2d Bat. 15th Regt. N. I. 1st Bat. 16th Regt. N. I. 1st Bat. 17th Regt. N. I. 2d Bat. 17th Regt. N. I. 2d Bat. 20th Regt. N. I. 1st Bat. 21st Regt. N. I. 2d Bat. 21st Regt. N. I. 1st Bat. 22d Regt. N. I. 2d Bat. 23d Regt. N. I. 2d Bat. 24th Regt. N. I. 1st Bat. 25th Regt. N. I. 2d Bat. 27th Regt. N. I. 1st Bat. 28th Regt. N. I. 2d Bat. 28th Regt. N. I. 1st Bat. 29th Regt. N. I. 2d Bat. 29th Regt. N. I. 1st Bat. 30th Regt. N. I. 2d Bat. 30th Regt. N. I. Baddeley's Horse. Gardner's Horse. Two Companies of Sappers at Asseer-Gurh.

Departments.—Commissaries of Ordnance at Allahabad, Delhie, and Rajpootana. Majors of Brigade at Lucnow, Secrole, and Meerat. Superintendent of Buildings, Western Provinces.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, May 6, 1822.

Assistant Surgeon J. Tytler of the Champarun Light Infantry, is appointed Assistant Surgeon to the Garrison of Moughier, vice Hogg, who has resigned the Service.

Assistant Surgeon Charles Mackinnon, Senior, is appointed to the Champarun Light Infantry, vice Tytler.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence.

Ramghur Battalion.—Brevet-Captain R. B. Ferguson, from 1st May to 1st June, in extension, to join his Corps.

W. L. WATSON, Actg. Adj. Genl. of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, May 3, 1822.

Acting Quarter Master H. Mahon, having been nominated to the Quarter Mastership of the 53d Regiment as announced in the General Orders of the 23d ultimo, (No. 2578), Lieutenant Norman MacLean, of the 1st (or Royal) Regiment of Foot, will act as Quarter-Master to the 2d Battalion of that Corps, during the absence of Quarter-Master McKenzie proceeding to Europe on Medical Certificate, or until further Orders.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, May 4, 1822.

Captain Hamsworth of His Majesty's 46th Regiment, has Leave to proceed to Europe, for the recovery of his Health, and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of his Embarkation.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, May 6, 1822.

Lieutenant Holdsworth of the 82d Regiment, is directed to continue until further Orders in Charge of the detail of the 59th Regiment arrived from New South Wales on the Ship Lord HUNGERFORD. The party of the 24th Regiment, now in Fort William, will join Lieutenant Holdsworth's Detachment.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
May 9	Bombay	British	C. Maitland	Madras	May 2

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
April 27	Duke of Lancaster	British	J. Davies	Liverpool	Dec. 26
28	Moozaffer	British	J. A. Hurst	Bushire	Feb. 7

The MINERVA (brig) arrived off Calcutta on Wednesday last.

Stations of Vessels in the River.

MAY 8, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour.—ST. THIAGO MAIOR (P.)—VALETTA,—JOHN BARRY, outward-bound, remains.

Kedgerie.—HARRIET, outward-bound, remains.—LADY FARQUHAR (brig), and MOCHA CHOBA (Burma brig) proceeded down.

New Anchorage.—H. C. S. EARL OF BALCARRAS.

Saugor.—CHARLES MILLS, and TITAGHUR (brig) gone to Sea on the 7th instant.

Nautical Notices.

Madras, April 26, 1822.—The only arrival by Sea since our last is that of the Ship VENUS, Captain Dawson, from Manilla, which she left on the 28th of March.

Passengers.—Mrs. Prendergast and Child, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. N. Byramby, Mr. R. D. Baboon, and Mr. B. Baboon.

The VENUS spoke the H. C. Ship EARL BALCARRAS on Sunday last in Lat. 3° N. Long. 83 East bound to Bengal. She left the CUTTS at the Cape bound for this Port. The Indiamen left the Downs on the 4th of December.

The GENERAL PALMER arrived in the Downs about the third week in November.

The Ship SUTTEN, Captain B. Rogers, from Bussorah left 25th January, Bushire 25th February, Muscat 10th March and Bombay 3d instant, came in this Morning.

Passengers.—Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Hamilton, Captain Hamilton, Captain Pringle, B. N. I.; Captain Hay, Captain Hodges and Mr. Barchett, Country Service.

Madras, April 27, 1821.—This morning anchored in the Roads the Ship DUKE OF LANCASTER, Capt. John Davies, from Liverpool left 26th December, 1821.

Passenger.—Mr. Alex. McKenzie, Cadet for Madras.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

Weekly List of Military Arrivals at the Presidency.

Arrivals.—Major J. Durant, 2d Battalion 16th N. I. from Asseerghur.—Captain G. Moore, 1st Battalion 30th N. I. from Baitool.—Captain J. Franklin, Assistant Quarter Master General, from Sea.—Lieutenant J. J. Hamilton, Deputy Judge Advocate General, from Dinapore.

Marriage.

At Bellary, on the 22d ultimo, Mr. Quarter Master BARFOOT, of His Majesty's 46th Regiment, to Miss SARAH FLOOD.

Births.

On the 7th instant, the Wife of Mr. JAMES BROTHERS, JR. of a Son.

At Ghazeeport, on the 1st ultimo, the Lady of Captain C. C. SMITH, of the European Regiment, of a Daughter.

At Ryepore, on the 21st ultimo, the lady of Lieut. Colonel VANS AGNEW, C. B. of a Son.

At Futtighur, on the 26th ultimo, at the house of her Father Mr. W. STAINES, Mrs. ELEANOR COLLINS, Wife of Mr. THOS. W. COLLINS, assistant in the Office of the Board of Commissioners in the Western Provinces, of a Son.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY		CALCUTTA.		SELL	
6	8	New Loans,		6	0
16	0	Ditto Remittable,		15	8

